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ITALIAN GRAMMAR

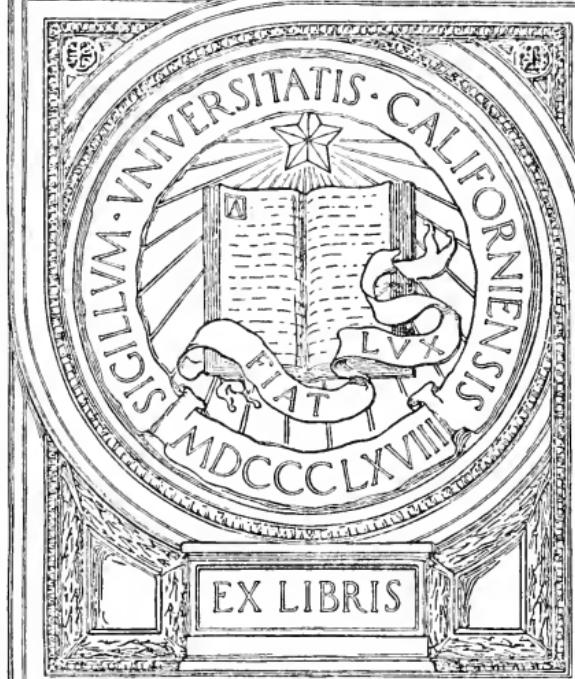


GRANDGENT

REVISED AND ENLARGED

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IN MEMORIAM
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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

BY

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Revised and Enlarged

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PREFACE.

THIS volume is the result of an attempt to put into convenient form and the smallest possible compass all the grammar that the ordinary student of Italian will need. Short as the book is, it contains some paragraphs which beginners will probably skip : the longer lists of words and endings, and a great part of the chapters on suffixes and irregular verbs will be useful mainly for reference. The vocabularies cover the twenty-one exercises ; they are not intended to include words explained in the notes, nor proper names that are exactly the same in Italian and in English.

I have endeavored to make the book represent the Italian language as it is spoken and written at the present day ; the exercises are taken chiefly from reading-books lately prepared for Tuscan schools. Still, I have tried to give also as many obsolete forms as students of the Italian classics will require.

It has been my aim throughout to make the rules clear for all classes of pupils, even for those ignorant of other foreign languages, provided they understand the technical words commonly used in grammars. With this object in view, I have ascribed to the Italian vowels the pronunciation of the English ones that are most like them : an accurate description of the Italian sounds would, I fear, prove confusing to beginners who have had no training in phonetics. It will be easy for the instructor to explain not only

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the vowels, but some of the consonants, and the division of words into syllables, much better than can be done in a book like this.

The authorities I have consulted most are the dictionaries of Fanfani, Rigutini and Fanfani, Fornari (*Nuovo Bazzarini*), and Tommaseo and Bellini. I have made but little use of other grammars ; I am, however, indebted to Toscani for some ideas and a few of my examples. The chapters on syntax, and the treatment of irregular verbs, pronouns, suffixes, and the plural of words in -*co* and -*go* are almost entirely the result of original work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to Professor Nash, of Harvard, to my friend and teacher, Sig. Filippo Orlando, of Florence, and to the gentlemen who assisted me in correcting the proof-sheets ; and I wish above all to thank Professor Sheldon, of Harvard, and Professor Bendelari, of Yale, without whose aid and encouragement I should scarcely have ventured to offer this book to the public.

CAMBRIDGE, September, 1887.

NOTE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

To facilitate the use of this book with classes I have included in it a full set of Lessons and Exercises, the latter being taken in large part from my *Italian Composition*. The Italian texts at the end of the chapters, in the body of the *Grammar*, can be used to advantage at the outset of the course for practice in pronunciation and reading at sight. The English exercises in the body of the book should be reserved for reviews.

CAMBRIDGE, May, 1904.

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LESSONS AND EXERCISES.

NOTE.—The following forty-one lessons furnish, in the form of references to the body of the *Grammar*, a course of study in the rudiments of Italian. The numbers refer to *paragraphs*: they include all *subdivisions in the same type*, all *examples*, and all *paradigms*, belonging to them; but they do not comprise subdivisions in finer print unless these are expressly mentioned. The exercise following each lesson is to be used in connection with it; the exercises in the body of the book are reserved for review work.

LESSON 1.

Pronunciation: 1 ; 2 ; 2, a ; 3 ; 4, including the fine print except s, d ; 5 ; 6 ; 7 ; 8. Pronounce all the examples several times.

EXERCISE I.

Pronounce this text:—

Quândo è fréddo è invêrno. Nell' invêrno cáde la nêve, e
When it-is cold it-is winter. In-the winter falls the snow, and
gli álberi sóno sénza fôglie e i giardini non hánno fióri. Dópo,
the trees are without leaves and the gardens have-no flowers. Later,
l' ária comíncia a riscaldáre, nélle campágne si védono l' êrbe
the air begins to grow-warm, in-the fields are-seen grass
e i fióri, négli ôrti náscono i baccélli, i pisélli, pôi le ciliége;
and flowers, in-the gardens come-forth string-beans, peas, then cherries;
gli uccélli cántano, non si patisce più fréddo, si sta veraménte
the birds sing, we-do-not-suffer any-more cold, we-are really
bêne, e allóra è primavêra. Finísce la primavêra, comíncia
comfortable, and then it-is spring. Ends the spring, begins
il cálido; il sóle brúcia; nélla campágna si védono le spíghé del
the heat; the sun burns; in-the country we-see the ears of
grâno, ci sóno tânte bêlle frûtta, méle, pére, susíne, albicôcche,
corn, there are many fine fruits, apples, pears, plums, apricots,
pêsche. Quêsto têmpo si chiáma estâte. Il cálido va vía, e
This time is-called summer. The heat goes away, and
ritórna l' ária cóme nélla primavêra; le víti sóno cáriche
becomes-again the air as in-the spring; the vines are laden
d' úva, i fichi comínciano a dárci i lóro dólci frûtti; ma a
with grapes, the fig-trees begin to give-us their sweet fruit; but
pôco a pôco si rifâ un pô' fréddo, gli álberi pêrdono le fôglie,
little by little it-grows-again a little cold, the trees lose their leaves,
il vênto sóffia assái; e quêsto têmpo si chiáma autúnno.
The wind blows hard; and this time is-called autumn.

LESSON 2.

Review Lesson 1.

EXERCISE 2.

Pronounce this text:—

1. Vi parlerò di Vittorio Alfieri, e ne ammireréte la forte
I-shall-speak-to-you of Victor Alfieri, and you-will-admire-his strong
e costante volontà. Egli era nato nel mille settecento quaranta-
and firm will. He was born in 1749
nove di nobile famiglia piemontese¹: era conte. Allora si
of a-noble family of-Piedmont: he-was a-count. Then people
credéva che bastasse essere nobili per valere qualcosa; perciò
believed that it-sufficed to-be noble in-order-to be-worth something; therefore
i più dei nobili non studiavano,² o studiavano² alla peggio, perchè
most of-the nobles did-not-study, or studied carelessly, because
tanto la nobiltà dava loro diritto alle cariche e agli onori, anche
their-mere-rank gave them a-right to offices and to honors, even
se erano ignoranti. L'Alfieri, da giovinetto, fu messo a studiare
if they-were ignorant. Alfieri, as a-lad, was put to study
all' Accademia di Torino; ma egli dopo qualche anno ne uscì
at-the Academy of Turin; but he after a-few-years came-out
senza sapere³ nulla di nulla, nonostante che avesse un bel-
without knowing anything-at-all, notwithstanding that he-had a fine
l' ingegno, perchè né anche l' ingegno può valere senza lo studio.
mind, because not even talent can avail without study.

Uscito pertanto dall' Accademia viaggiò per l' Italia, la
Having-come-out, then, from-the Academy, he-travelled through Italy,
Francia e l' Inghilterra.
France, and England.

2. Giunto all' età di ventisette anni, aprì, come si dice,
Having-arrived at-the age of 27 years, he-opened, as people-say,
gli occhi, e s'accorse della sua ignoranza. Vittorio si vergognò⁴
his-eyes, and became-aware of his ignorance. Victor was-thoroughly-
altamente di sé stesso; sperò che studiando avrebbe potuto⁵
ashamed of himself; he-hoped that by-studying he-might
giovare all' onore d' Italia; e allora fece il generoso¹ proposito
add to-the glory of Italy; and then he-made the lofty resolve
di mutar³ vita: determinò di abbandonare gli usi e i costumi
to change his-life: he-determined to give-up the habits and the customs
della nobile gioventù dei suoi tempi, di lasciar³ tutto per
of-the noble youth of his times, to leave everything in-order-to
istudiare.² A far³ dei buoni propositi ci vuol⁶ poco; il forte
study. To make good resolutions takes but-little; the difficulty
sta nel mantenerli. E non è mica un affar di nulla, quando une
lies in keeping-them. And it-is-not at-all an easy-matter, when a

persóna per lúngo córso di ánni ha contráttó cérte abitúdini
person through a-long course of years has formed certain habits
 e cérti costúmi, e si è avvezzáta a vivere in tal módo,
and certain customs, and has-accustomed-himself to living in such a-way,
 non è míca, díco, un affár di néllo un bél giórno mutár víta,
it-is-not at-all, I-say, an easy-matter one fine day to-change one's-life.
 e diventár uômo tútto affáttó divérso da quéllo di prima.
and become a-man entirely different from one's-former-self.

3. Grándi sfôrzi dovè fáre Vittôrio Alfieri per mutár víta:
Great efforts Victor-Alfieri-had-to-make to change his-life:
 vi básti sapére che siccóme non si sentiva tánta fôrza d' ánimo
suffice-it-to-say that as he-did-not-feel so-much strength of mind
 da proseguire⁷ a studiáre, allorchè per le súe abitúdini avrêbbe
as-to continue to study, when from-force-of-habit he-would-
 sentito il desidério⁸ d' uscîr³ di cása e di andáre a divertírsi,
have-felt the desire of going-out and going to amuse-himself,
 l' Alfieri si facéva dal servitóre legáre álla poltróna. È véro
Alfieri had-himself tied-by-his-servant to-his arm-chair. It-is true
 che a pôco a pôco la volontà prése⁹ il di sópra: a pôco a
that little by little his will got the upper-hand: little by
 pôco, s' intênde, l' Alfieri non êbbe più bisogno di ricôrrere a
little, you-understand, Alfieri had-no-more need of resorting to
 quéstí mêzzi¹⁰; e ciò appúnto próva quânto è véro che néllo
this means; and this just proves how-true-it-is that nothing
 è difficile a chi vuôle. Così⁸ l' Alfieri che si misé a studiáre
is hard to him-who wills. Thus Alfieri, who began to study
 a vénxisête ánni, pûre potè arriváre ad êssere il più brávo
at 27 years, was-yet-able to-come to be the best
 scrittóre di tragêdie dell' Itália; ed è úna délle glôrie del
writer of tragedies in Italy; and he-is one of-the glories of
 nôstro paése.¹ Ma se quândo avéva fatto il proponiménto di
our country. But if, when he-had made the resolve to
 mutár víta e di studiáre, l' Alfieri, conoscêndo quânti sfôrzi
change his-life and to study, Alfieri, knowing what efforts
 gli ci sarêbbero volúti⁵ per mantenére la proméssa, invece di
it-would-require to keep his promise, instead of
 fârsi legáre álla poltróna avésse détto: *non mi rîisce, né*
having-himself-tied to-his arm-chair, had said "I-can't," neither
 egli sarêbbe diventáto quell' uômo sómmo che fu, né
would-he-have-become that great-man that he-was, nor
 l' Itália potrêbbe óra vantáre un cosi⁸ gran poéta.
could-Italy now boast-of such-a great poet.

¹ See 4, S, c. ² The verb is *studiare*: in Italian a word beginning with a plus another consonant, if it is immediately preceded by a word ending in a

consonant, prefixes *i* to the *s*; Italians are averse to a group of three consonants of which the middle one is *s*.³ An infinitive often drops its final *e* in the interior of a phrase.⁴ The reflexive verb *vergognarsi* ('to shame one's self') means 'to be ashamed.'⁵ The compound conditional, in idiomatic Italian, is very often used in place of the simple conditional: *avrèbbe potuto giovdre* ('he might have helped') really means 'he might help'; so *ci sarebbero voluti* ('there would have been required') means 'there would be needed.'⁶ *Ci vuòle*, shortened here to *ci vuòl*, means literally 'there requires' or 'there is needed.'⁷ See 4, S, b.⁸ See 4, S, a.⁹ S as in 'mason' (4, S, d).¹⁰ See 4, Z, a.

LESSON 3.

The inflection of *essere*: 53, a.

EXERCISE 3.

[Based on Exercise 1, p. ix.]

1. Where¹ are the birds? — 2. It was winter. — 3. We² are in the spring. — 4. The vines will be laden with grapes. — 5. Where¹ would you² be in the winter? — 6. You² are without flowers. — 7. Without the sun it would be cold. — 8. The flowers were in the fields. — 9. Where¹ were you² in the spring? — 10. I² was in the country.

¹ *Dove.* ² These personal pronouns need not be translated.

LESSON 4.

The inflection of *avére*: 53, b.

EXERCISE 4.

[Based on Exercise 1, p. ix.]

1. I¹ have no flowers. — 2. When will they¹ have leaves? — 3. He¹ had apples and pears. — 4. You¹ would have no leaves. — 5. The spring has no snow. — 6. Have you¹ the ears of

corn? — 7. They¹ had no figs. — 8. When will he¹ have the birds? — 9. I¹ should have plums and peaches. — 10. The trees had no leaves.

¹ These personal pronouns need not be translated.

LESSON 5.

Articles and nouns: **9**; **10**, *a, b*; **11**; **12**, *a*; **14**, *a, b*; **15**; **17**; **18**; **19** (in general, nouns in *o* are masculine, nouns in *a* or *u* are feminine); **22**; **23**; **24**; **25**; **51**, *z*.

EXERCISE 5.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. A corner. — 2. Some corners. — 3. Some rooms. — 4. The corner of a room. — 5. We are in the corner of the room. — 6. A man in a room. — 7. The man is in the room. — 8. The men are in the rooms. — 9. I have a gun. — 10. You have the gun. — 11. With the guns. — 12. A city. — 13. To the city and for the cities. — 14. Some birds on a branch. — 15. The birds are on the branches of the trees. — 16. The roots of the trees in the wood. — 17. The days of the month. — 18. The months of a year. — 19. The weeks of the year. — 20. For the countries of the earth. — 21. The prisons in the cities of the kings. — 22. With the son of the uncle.¹ — 23. The uncles¹ are with the fathers of the boys. — 24. The poem² is written³ by the boy's uncle. — 25. The words are in the poem² written³ by the two poets.⁴

¹ *Zio*. ² *Poëma*, m. ³ *Scritto*. ⁴ *Poëta*.

LESSON 6.

Èssere and *avére*: **53**, *a, b*; **54**; **76**; **80**, *i*.

EXERCISE 6.

[Based on the first paragraph of Exercise 2, p. x.]

1. He is a count.—2. They are noble.—3. You would be a count.—4. We shall be noble.—5. You have been ignorant.—6. We shall have had the office.¹—7. They had had offices and honors.—8. You are ignorant because you have not studied.²—9. He had³ the office¹ because he had been a count.—10. People don't think⁴ that he has⁵ a great mind.—11. He has had the office,¹ and therefore he has not studied.²—12. You would have had the office,¹ if you had⁶ studied.²—13. People thought that he was⁶ born in 1749.—14. If we had⁶ studied,² we should not be ignorant.—15. If you were⁶ ignorant, you would be put⁷ to study.—16. Even if we are ignorant, we shall have offices and honors, because we have been noble.—17. Although they are⁵ of noble family, they are not ignorant, because they have studied.²—18. I was⁸ noble, but I was³ put to study, because, as a lad, I had⁸ a great mind.—19. Although we had⁶ not travelled,⁹ we should not have been ignorant, if we had⁶ studied.²—20. If you have travelled,⁹ you will have offices and honors, although you have⁵ not studied,² because you will not be ignorant.

¹ *La cárica.* ² *Studidáto.* ³ Preterite. ⁴ *Non si créde* (see 86). ⁵ Pres. subj. ⁶ Imp. subj. ⁷ *Méssi*, plural. ⁸ Imp. ind. ⁹ *Viaggiáto.*

LESSON 7.

Regular verbs of the first conjugation : 59 ; 59, *a*.

EXERCISE 7.

[Based on Exercise 1, p. ix.]

1. The birds sang in the spring.—2. Let us begin to sing.—3. In the winter the wind will blow hard.—4. When will they

begin to give us their sweet fruit? — 5. The sun would burn the vines. — 6. When will you sing? — 7. The wind began to blow. — 8. I burn the ears of corn. — 9. I began to sing. — 10. Sing when the wind blows. — 11. I begin to speak. — 12. If¹ he sang,² I should not speak. — 13. If¹ they spoke,² we should begin to sing. — 14. Although³ the wind blows⁴ hard, we shall sing. — 15. Although³ you sing,⁴ we begin to speak.

¹ *Se.* ² Imp. subj. ³ *Benchē.* ⁴ Pres. subj.

LESSON 8.

Regular verbs of the second and third conjugations : **60** (the list of verbs at the top of p. 58 need not be learned).

EXERCISE 8.

[Based on Exercise 1, p. ix.]

1. The flowers fall in the winter. — 2. The trees lost their leaves. — 3. He sees the sun. — 4. Do you believe that¹ I see² the cherries? — 5. He did not believe that¹ the vines lost³ their sweet fruit. — 6. I do not believe that¹ you fall.² — 7. See the trees: they have lost their leaves. — 8. We shall lose the flowers. — 9. When I see the birds, it is spring. — 10. Would you believe that he had³ seen the trees without flowers? — 11. The peas will come forth⁴ in the spring. — 12. They would not come forth⁴ without the sun. — 13. When the snow goes away, we see the peas come forth⁴ in the fields.

¹ *Che.* ² Pres. subj. ³ Imp. subj. ⁴ The infinitive is *nascere*.

LESSON 9.

Regular verbs of the fourth conjugation : **61.**

EXERCISE 9.

[Based on Exercise 1, p. ix.]

1. We felt the cold.—2. Do you feel the wind?—3. The winter and the spring will end.—4. The birds would not feel the heat.—5. The flowers suffer² when the wind blows.—6. The birds suffered in the winter.—7. I do not suffer any more heat.—8. I do not believe that¹ he suffers.³—9. Do you believe that¹ he feels³ the cold?—10. The summer and the autumn ended.

¹ *Che.* ² *Soffrire* is inflected in the pres. like *sentire*. ³ Pres. subj.

LESSON 10.

Adjectives and pronouns : **26**; **27**; **28**; **29**; **30**; **31**; **33**; **43**; **43, a**; **44**; **45**.

EXERCISE 10.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the Grammar.]

1. The poor are always unfortunate.—2. The high trees are far from the great cities.—3. The most beautiful plant has the smallest flower.—4. The largest villa is mine, the smallest is his, and the lowest is theirs.—5. Many good fathers are now poorer, but their boys and their girls¹ are always honest.—6. Who were the good girls¹ who spoke to the unhappy sailor?—7. Whose are the big clubs of which the little boy spoke?—8. Which are the hard² lessons³ that our poor boys finished in two days?—9. What is the beautiful story⁴ her little girls¹ believe?—10. In what far part of your great city are the rooms of the honest merchant, to whom the largest ships of the world belong⁵?

¹ *Ragđza*. ² *Difficile*. ³ *Lezjone*, f. ⁴ *Stōria*, f. ⁵ *Appartengono*.

LESSON 11.

Parlare and *crédere*: **59**; **59, a**; **60** (the list of verbs at the top of p. 58 need not be learned); **62**; **77**; **77, a**; **54, d.**

EXERCISE II.

[Based on the first two paragraphs of Exercise 2, p. x. *Viaggiare* is conjugated with *avére*.]

1. I shall not leave Italy.—2. They determined¹ to become noble.—3. They would not leave France.—4. He will be ashamed of himself.—5. Let them leave² England.—6. It is enough to abandon certain habits.—7. He doesn't believe that Alfieri is ashamed² of himself.—8. They did not believe³ that we were studying.⁴—9. We hoped⁸ that they would travel through France.—10. We do not believe that they are studying.²—11. They speak to you of Victor, and you admire his strong will.—12. I shall not believe that you have² changed your way of living.—13. If we spoke⁴ to you of Victor, you would admire his firm will.—14. Do not believe that the customs of aristocratic youth increase² the glory of Italy.—15. Study, and you will become an entirely different man from what you are.—16. We abandoned¹ the habits of aristocratic youth, and travelled¹ through France and England.—17. Let him not believe² that we admire² the customs of his times.—18. They think that studying is enough² to change one's mode of life.—19. If I believed⁴ that studying was⁴ enough, I should abandon the customs of youth.—20. If I had⁴ not travelled, I should not believe that most of the aristocrats leave² everything in order to study.

¹ Preterite.² Pres. subj.³ Imp. ind.⁴ Imp. subj.**LESSON 12.**

Regular verbs : **59**; **59, a**; **60**; **61**; **62**; **63**; **72**; **75**; read **47**.

EXERCISE 12.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 2.]

1. We know Alfieri.—2. They amuse themselves.—3. Let them tie¹ themselves to the arm-chair.—4. They will know the best writer in Italy.—5. Feel a desire to make great efforts.—6. They tied² themselves to the arm-chair.—7. He knew³ what efforts it would cost him.—8. Changing one's way of living isn't enough.—9. It wasn't enough³ for you to go on studying.—10. When he studies, he doesn't feel a desire to amuse himself.⁴—11. By⁵ studying you will come to be one of the glories of our country.—12. If he tied⁶ himself to the arm-chair, he would feel a desire to study.—13. As he no longer needs to resort to this means, let him amuse¹ himself.—14. As he didn't amuse³ himself, he felt² a desire to go out of doors.—15. If you knew⁶ Alfieri, you would feel a desire to change your mode of life.—16. If he felt⁶ strong-minded enough to study, he would become the greatest writer in Italy.—17. Change your way of living, and you will feel a desire to become a great poet.—18. It isn't true that he knows¹ what efforts it will cost him.—19. If we had⁶ not felt a desire to go out of doors, we should not know such a great poet.—20. By⁵ amusing himself,⁴ he will come, little by little, to need to make great efforts.

¹ Pres. subj. ² Pret. ³ Imp. ind. ⁴ Add *si* to the end of the verb.

⁵ Omit. ⁶ Imp. subj.

LESSON 13.

Review Lesson 1.

EXERCISE 13.

Pronounce Exercise 2. Inflect the future of *ammiráre*, the conditional of *studiáre*, the present indicative of *viaggiáre*, the preterite of *vergognáre*, the imperfect indicative of *speráre*, the imperfect subjunctive of *giováre*, the imperative of *mutáre*, the pre-

sent subjunctive of *determinare* (*détermini*, etc.), the future of *abbandonare*, the conditional of *lasciare*, the present indicative of *legare*, the preterite of *proseguire*.

LESSON 14.

Conjunctive personal pronouns : **46**; **47**; **48** (study this paragraph with the greatest care), with footnotes ; **48, a, b, c**; **49**; **50**; **86**.

EXERCISE 14.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. He will finish it.—2. I speak to myself.—3. You believe one another.—4. The boys have the same clubs that belong¹ to us.—5. Speak of it to them.—6. We speak of them to him.—7. Your poor father had a beautiful carriage: he sent² it to me.—8. You have a large plant: give it to me.—9. The Italian had some birds: he sent² them to you.—10. I speak to him: he believes me.—11. I begin to³ speak to them.—12. You have some parrots: give them to him.—13. He had a bird: he sent² it to them.—14. I have sent² it to her.—15. You have some little birds: give me some.

¹ *Appartengono*.

² Use *mandare*.

³ *A.*

LESSON 15.

Irregular verbs; *andare*: **64**; **65**; **66**; **66, b**; **67**; **92**; **92, a, b, c, d, f** (p. 87); **92, i**; **78, d**.

EXERCISE 15.

Inflect the present indicative of *condurre* (*conducendo*, *condúco*), the present subjunctive of *dire* (*dicendo*, *díca*), the imperfect indicative of *fare* (*facendo*), the imperfect subjunctive of *muovere*

(*movêndo*), the preterite of *piacere* (*piácqui*), the imperative of *scuôtere* (*scotêndo*), the future of *fâre*, the conditional of *trárre*.

LESSON 16.

Review Lesson 15.

EXERCISE 16.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 2.]

1. Keep on studying.—2. We resorted¹ to this means.—3. You went² out of doors.—4. They were beginning¹ to study.—5. Go and have yourself³ tied to the arm-chair.—6. Let them go and amuse themselves.—7. You no longer resort to this means.—8. Let us go and amuse ourselves.⁴—9. We knew² what efforts would be necessary.—10. We went² and tied ourselves⁴ to the arm-chairs.—11. When I go to study, I do not need to resort to these means.—12. Alfieri went² and had himself tied to the arm-chair.—13. By⁵ going to study, we shall come to be great poets.—14. When I felt¹ a desire to go out of doors, I used to go¹ and study.—15. If our will got⁶ the upper hand, we should go and study.—16. If we went⁶ and studied, we should not need to change our mode of life.—17. When your will gets⁷ the upper hand, you will go and study.—18. If Alfieri had⁸ gone to amuse himself, Italy would not now have so great a poet.—19. When they go and study, they no longer need to have themselves tied to their arm-chairs.—20. If they kept⁶ their promise, they would not need to have themselves tied to the arm-chair.

¹ Imp. ind. ² Pret. ³ *Vi.* ⁴ *Ci.* ⁵ Omit. ⁶ Imp. subj. ⁷ Future.

⁸ Imp. subj. of *essere*.

LESSON 17.

Disjunctive personal pronouns : **51**; **51**, b; **52**; **73**; **74**;
review Lesson 14.

EXERCISE 17.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. He spoke of it to us, to you, and to them. — 2. They believe us. — 3. They speak of themselves, and we speak of ourselves. — 4. She has finished it. — 5. Who will speak with me? — 6. You are very good, Mr. B. — 7. I speak to you, little boy, and to him. — 8. He is the boy of whom I spoke. — 9. Madam,¹ you have been² very unfortunate. — 10. Little boys, you will be surprised. — 11. I begin, Mr. B., to believe your words. — 12. They have spoken of it to us and to you. — 13. Do not think of³ them : think of³ her. — 14. Will you speak of it to him or to me? — 15. Mr. B. and Mr. D., you are unfortunate: the great trees near your villa belong⁴ to two merchants, and not to you.

¹ *Signora*.

² Fem.

³ *A.*

⁴ *Appartengono*.

LESSON 18.

The whole chapter on Personal Pronouns (pp. 36-44), except the Exercises at the end.

EXERCISE 18.

[Based on the second paragraph of Exercise 2. In all sentences in which the second person is used, translate it in three ways.]

1. Open your eyes, and you will be thoroughly ashamed of yourselves. — 2. Do not open them ; if¹ you opened² them, you would be ashamed. — 3. They have left us ; do not abandon us. — 4. I have determined to accustom myself to live in such a way. — 5. By³ accustoming yourself to study, you will become an entirely different man. — 6. I hope so⁴ ; I am ashamed to⁵ live in such a way. — 7. They had accustomed themselves to leave everything. — 8. Are you ashamed to give up your habits? — 9. He says so⁴ to me and to you ; he has determined to give

them up.—10. Does he say so⁴ to you?—11. He will leave it to us.—12. She might leave them to me.—13. He wishes to³ keep them.—14. It will not be at all an easy matter for⁶ you.—15. I should be ashamed of it.

¹ *Se.* ² *Imp. subj.* ³ *Omit.* ⁴ ‘*It.*’ ⁵ *Di.* ⁶ *Per.*

LESSON 19.

Irregular verbs of the first conjugation: **92**, 1, 2, 3, 4; read **79**, *b* (including 1, 2, 3, pp. 77 and 78).

EXERCISE 19.

[Based on Exercise 2.]

1. Let us give them the offices.—2. We have made good resolutions.—3. They had not given the office to Alfieri.—4. I don’t go and study: I am¹ talking.—5. We shall be¹ admiring Alfieri’s tragedies.—6. If I made² good resolutions, I should go and study.—7. I don’t think that the difficulty lies³ in making good resolutions.—8. If he were¹ always⁴ talking, he would not do anything.⁵—9. Do everything, but don’t go and live in such a way.—10. We do not believe that rank gives³ them a right to everything.—11. By⁶ giving them everything, he would be able to change his mode of life.—12. You used to go⁷ and study, and that gave⁷ you⁸ a right to the greatest honors.—13. If you went² and amused yourself,⁸ they would not give you⁸ the office.—14. They used to make⁷ good resolutions, but the difficulty was⁷ in keeping them.—15. If we gave² them the office, the difficulty would be in making them study.—16. By⁶ resolving to abandon the customs of aristocratic youth, he would do himself⁹ honor.—17. When you make¹⁰ a good¹¹ resolution, you will go and study; and then they will give you⁸ everything.—18. Let them resolve to study, and let them go to the Academy of Turin.—19. Their rank gives them a right to offices, even if they do not resolve to change their way of living.—20. He

did not resolve ¹² to study, but went ¹² and amused himself; and therefore they did not give ¹² him offices nor honors.

¹ Use *stare*. ² Imp. subj. ³ Pres. subj. ⁴ *Sempre*. ⁵ *Nilla*. ⁶ Omit.
⁷ Imp. ind. ⁸ *Vi*. ⁹ *Si*. ¹⁰ Future. ¹¹ *Buôn* (**29, c.**) ¹² Pret.

LESSON 20.

The whole chapter on Articles (pp. 7-10), except the Exercises at the end.

EXERCISE 20.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 2.]

1. I am a poet.—2. Alfieri, a writer who began to study at twenty-seven, became a great poet.—3. Habits bind us.—4. Writers have to resort to this means.—5. The mind makes an effort.—6. Great efforts are hard.—7. He goes to amuse himself with the poets.—8. Knowing the habits of writers, I had him tied to his arm-chair.—9. Mr. Alfieri studies in my arm-chair.—10. Mr. Alfieri, you will go to Italy.

LESSON 21.

Irregular verbs of the second conjugation: **92**, 5-14; **57** (study the examples with particular care); **54, a.** Note that *piacere* is intransitive: ‘it pleases him’ = *gli piace*.

EXERCISE 21.

[Based on Exercise 1.]

1. He does not know when string beans come forth.—2. The snow fell in the winter.—3. The fig-trees ought to have given us their sweet fruit.—4. They are sitting in the gardens.—5. You will see them in the spring.—6. The leaves would be lying in the fields.—7. Do you like apricots ¹?—8. Be silent! I do not like fruit.—9. Birds are wont to sing in the spring.—10. I ought to begin.

¹ ‘Do apricots please you?’

LESSON 22.

Review Lesson 21.

EXERCISE 22.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. We have had¹ to keep still : we do not know his name.—
2. It fell² and lay² three days on the ground.—3. He was sitting³ in the room where his brother lay.³—4. When I see⁴ them, I shall have¹ to keep still, because I do not know their names.—5. He saw² me, but I didn't suit² him.—6. Do you know where he is sitting?—7. They are lying under the table : don't you see them?—8. If I saw⁵ him, I should have¹ to speak to him.—9. They will not know where we have seen them.—10. See her : she doesn't know that we have⁶ come back.—11. Has she seen these plants? Do they suit her?—12. He doesn't believe that I know⁷ his name.—13. Let us see where they are going.—14. It lies there, where it has⁶ fallen.—15. When I saw² that they had⁶ fallen, I was silent.²—16. You saw² my coat : how⁸ did it suit² you?—17. If we had⁵ seen them fall, we should know where they are.—18. He didn't believe³ that they were lying⁵ on the table.—19. They don't believe that you see⁷ them.—20. If they keep still, we shall not know where they have been.

¹ Use *dovére*. ² Pret. ³ Imp. ind. ⁴ Future. ⁵ Imp. subj.

⁶ Use *essere*. ⁷ Pres. subj. ⁸ *Cóme*.

LESSON 23.

Irregular verbs of the second conjugation: **92, 15–23; 57; 45, c.** *Dolere* takes an *indirect object*.

EXERCISE 23.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. My eyes pain me ; I don't want to stay. — 2. We shall not be able to persuade him ; he doesn't want to keep still. — 3. If we were not able¹ to stay, it would grieve him very much.² — 4. They were in the habit³ of staying⁴ five days. — 5. If he were holding¹ it, he would let⁵ it fall. — 6. They seem large, but they cannot be good. — 7. He wanted⁶ to go, but he could⁶ not : I held⁶ him. — 8. You will not persuade me : I shall not be willing to do it. — 9. We saw⁶ them : they are not worth anything.⁷ — 10. If he doesn't want to stay, I'll hold him. — 11. He remained⁶ three days, because his head pained⁸ him. — 12. It grieved⁶ me, but I had⁶ to do it. — 13. I don't believe that it hurts⁸ him very much.² — 14. If you wish it, they will stay with you. — 15. I have seen them this year ; they seemed⁶ very little to me : I should have thought that they were not worth¹ anything.⁷ — 16. You don't believe that he is willing⁸ to stay. — 17. If you wanted¹ to stay, you wouldn't be able to sit down. — 18. If you don't believe that I can⁸ keep still, don't remain here. — 19. He cannot stay : he has to go and study. — 20. Let them remain there, if they don't want to come back.

¹ Imp. subj. ² *Molto*. ³ Imp. ind. ⁴ 'Of staying' = '(to) stay.'

⁵ *Lasciare*. ⁶ Pret. ⁷ *Niente*. ⁸ Pres. subj.

LESSON 24.

Auxiliary verbs : **53**, *a*, *b* ; **54** ; **54**, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* ; **55** ; **57** ; read the synopses in **56**. Note that *andare* is conjugated with *essere*.

EXERCISE 24.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the Grammar.]

1. I shall have finished the poem.¹ — 2. They had built² a city. — 3. We should have spoken.³ — 4. He will have gone. — 5. You would have come.⁴ — 6. The poor boys who have come⁴ to the city have spoken of it to their mothers. — 7. We have finished our questions, but they have been very short. — 8. The villas which the boy's father has built² are the most beautiful in the world. — 9. The great⁵ duke has gone to speak to the unhappy sailors who have come⁴ to our city. — 10. If I had⁶ come,⁴ they would have sent me to the city. — 11. I do not believe that he has⁷ come.⁴ — 12. We should not have believed that you had⁶ spoken of it to him. — 13. If I had⁶ spoken of it, he would have sent it to me. — 14. If they had⁶ sent it to her, she would have come⁴ to speak of it to me. — 15. We believed that the largest prisons in the city had⁶ been built² by an unhappy king, whose father was an Italian duke.

¹ See Ex. 5, note 2. ² Use *costruire*. ³ Two translations. ⁴ *Venire*, p. p. *venuto*, aux. *essere*. ⁵ See 29, c. ⁶ Imp. subj. ⁷ Pres. subj.

LESSON 25.

Regular verbs: 58; 58, a; 59; 59, a; 60; 61; 62; 63; read 77, d, f, g, h. *Sentire* means "to feel."

EXERCISE 25.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the Grammar.]

1. The year ends with December. — 2. We speak of these things, but you don't believe us. — 3. I don't believe that the year ends¹ with December. — 4. Finish all the things that you have begun. — 5. He didn't believe² that we felt³ the heat. — 6. You related⁴ many things, but I didn't believe⁴ them all. —

7. They feel the heat, but they don't observe the smoke. — 8. If he hastened,³ they would flee. — 9. The water boils, but we don't feel the heat. — 10. What prevents us from⁶ observing these objects? — 11. Let us hasten : they will eat⁶ everything. — 12. If I repeated⁸ these things, you would learn them. — 13. Let them believe everything : they will not prevent me from⁶ thinking. — 14. You haven't learned those things : I repeat them to you. — 15. You don't believe that he repeats¹ everything. — 16. Observe them : they are hastening ; where are they fleeing ? — 17. I didn't finish⁴ it : they prevented⁴ me from⁶ hastening. — 18. If he thought⁸ that you were not observing³ him, he would eat⁶ everything. — 19. Learn everything, and repeat it to me in⁷ two days. — 20. We shall study three years ; by⁸ studying we shall learn everything.

¹ Pres. subj. ² Imp. ind. ³ Imp. subj. ⁴ Pret. ⁵ *Di*, with infin.
⁶ *Mangiare*. ⁷ *Fra*. ⁸ Omit.

LESSON 26.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation : **92**, 24–73 (omitting forms enclosed in parentheses and all verbs marked *poetical* or *rare*) ; **69** ; **70** ; **91**, a.

EXERCISE 26.

[Based on the first paragraph of Exercise 2. The forms of irregular verbs not yet learned may be found in the List, pp. 101 ff.]

If I should speak¹ to you of Victor, you would admire his strong, firm will. He was born² in 1749, of a noble family of Piedmont ; he is a count. Nowadays⁸ we don't believe that being noble is enough⁴ to make us worth something ; therefore most young men study, and are worth something, because they know that, if they are ignorant, their rank alone will not give them a right to offices and honors. But Victor, as a lad, studied carelessly ; and, although he has⁴ a fine mind, he is ignorant, and doesn't know anything at all. We sent him to the Academy

of Turin. But he didn't know that talent is of no use without study; and a few years later he came out without having studied nor even travelled, and without knowing that study is worth something. He didn't admire the Academy, and he didn't speak of it; he couldn't study, and he didn't know anything at all, because he thought it was enough⁵ to have a fine mind. He was noble, but they didn't give² him offices nor honors, because he was ignorant.

¹ Imp. subj. ² Pret. ³ *Oggidì*. ⁴ Pres. subj. ⁵ Imp. subj.

LESSON 27.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation : **92**, 75-124 (omitting forms enclosed in parentheses and all verbs marked *poetical* or *rare*) ; **87** ; **88** ; **89**.

EXERCISE 27.

[Based on the second paragraph of Exercise 2. The forms of irregular verbs not yet learned may be found in the List. *Vivere* is conjugated with *avére*.]

He arrived at the age of twenty-seven, and then, one fine day, he opened his eyes. Now¹ he is thoroughly ashamed of himself, and hopes that by changing his mode of life he will be able to become an entirely different man from what he has been. He has perceived his ignorance, and has resolved to give up the habits that he has formed during a long course of years ; he has determined to accustom himself to study. He says to himself : "It will not cost much to make good resolutions ; the difficulty will be in keeping them. But I shall keep them — I shall accustom myself to living in an entirely different way from formerly — I shall leave everything in order to study. I resolve to change my mode of life. It will be no small matter, because I have lived hitherto² in an entirely different way ; and when we live in such a way, we form³ certain customs — but I shall not notice it : by studying and keeping my good resolutions I shall accustom myself to such a life. I will do it. I

should like to be a credit to Italy. I perceive my ignorance, and I am ashamed of myself."

¹ *Adesso.* ² *Finbra.* ³ See p. 97, no. 132.

LESSON 28.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation : **92**, 126–148 (omitting forms enclosed in parentheses).

EXERCISE 28.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 2.]

Victor knew that he would have to make great efforts, that it wasn't enough to feel a desire to study, and that he would have need of great strength of mind ; but he said¹ to himself that little by little his will would get the upper hand, and that by continuing to study he would come to be a good writer. He understood and perceived what efforts it would cost him ; but he resolved to change his mode of life, and he kept his promise. It is true that it cost him great efforts. He no longer went² out of doors. When he felt a desire to amuse himself instead of studying, he had to have himself tied to his arm-chair. But little by little he became a great poet, and came to have no more need of having himself tied. Then³ he knew that he had got the upper hand, and said⁴ to himself : "I shall not resort to this means any longer : I have no more need of it. I shall begin to study, I shall resolve to go on, and I shall keep my promise. I can and will do it. I have changed my way of living. It has been hard — I know what efforts it has cost me ; but now⁵ I shall not tie myself any more. I make promises and keep them : my will has got the upper hand."

¹ *Diceva.* ² *Usciva.* ³ *Allbra.* ⁴ *Disse.* ⁵ *Óra.*

LESSON 29.

Personal pronouns : **46**; **47**; **47**, *a*; **48**; **48**, *a, b, c, d*; **49**; **50**; **51**; **51**, *a, b*; **52**; **55**.

EXERCISE 29.

[Based on Exercise 1. Translate the second person in three ways.]

1. When will you begin to sing to us? — 2. Have you burned yourself? — 3. Seeing you in the garden, I called you. — 4. Finish it in the summer. — 5. Having finished them, you will give them to us. — 6. Do not give it to them. — 7. I should have given them to you. — 8. Give me your cherries. — 9. Have you any of these pears? — 10. Give her some. — 11. What is your name¹? — 12. I could have given it to you. — 13. Is it necessary to give it to me? — 14. I should make him begin it. — 15. Give it to me. — 16. Sing it to them. — 17. Do not burn yourself. — 18. I am calling: is it you? — 19. I gave it to you and to him. — 20. Have you lost your apples? — 21. I ought to have called you. — 22. Let her see it. — 23. You can see me, but I cannot see you. — 24. He sees the birds, but they do not see him. — 25. Let me see some.

¹ ‘How (*cómo*) do you call yourself?’

LESSON 30.

Irregular verbs of the fourth conjugation: **92**, 149–161; **82**; **84**. *Morire* is conjugated with *essere*.

EXERCISE 30.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the Grammar.]

1. See Naples¹ and then die. — 2. They opened the window. — 3. Let them cover themselves and remain covered. — 4. We don’t open the door; the wind has opened it. — 5. If I sew all² day, I shall die. — 6. They have built a great village. — 7. If they die, we shall bury them in the grove. — 8. I don’t believe that you are dying.³ — 9. What are they filling? They offer me water. — 10. The boy has died, and his parents are burying him. — 11. He will fill it, and then he will offer it to you. — 12. Our friends, who died last year, are buried in the wood. — 13. Do

you believe that he is building³ a villa? — 14. If I suffered⁴ as my parents have suffered, I should die. — 15. While they were building⁵ the city, many men died. — 16. He suffered⁵ always, because he didn't digest⁵ the food. — 17. Offer him bread: perhaps he will digest it. — 18. We suffer — we are too unfortunate: let us die. — 19. I eat⁶ this bread because you have offered it to me; but I don't digest it. — 20. If he dies, he will not be buried, but the birds will cover him with⁷ leaves.

¹ *Nápoli.* ² 'All the.' ³ Pres. subj. ⁴ Imp. subj. ⁵ Imp. ind.
⁶ *Mangiáre.* ⁷ *Di.*

LESSON 31.

Irregular verbs of the fourth conjugation: 92, 162–168.

EXERCISE 31.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. You tell it to me, but I don't hear you. — 2. I go out every day. — 3. Hear me: I shall tell you everything. — 4. We went up, but our friends didn't come. — 5. He tells me that they have¹ come. — 6. He opens the door, but he doesn't go out. — 7. I tell you that he will come. — 8. Thus speaking, I open the door and go out. — 9. They told him that you would come. — 10. He built himself a villa in the grove, and then he died. — 11. We told them that he had built a villa. — 12. We come, we go¹ up, and we come out, but we don't disappear. — 13. We have told him that you are coming. — 14. I come here to see everything: they are building me a villa. — 15. If I told² you everything, you would die. — 16. You³ have opened the door; but if you³ go out, you³ die. — 17. They come and disappear. Where do they go? Tell me, do they all die? — 18. I don't believe that they are going up.⁴ Let them come, and they shall hear me. I shall say to them: "I came, I saw, I conquered."⁵ — 19. He says that he will come; he comes; he disappears;

and we do not know where he has¹ gone. — 20. He came — I heard him open the door ; he went up, and then he disappeared. I came out, but I did not see him : he had¹ died. We came here to find him, and we buried him in the wood.

¹ Use *essere*. ² Imp. subj. ³ Second pers. sing. ⁴ Pres. subj. ⁵ *Vincere*, irreg. verb.

LESSON 32.

The whole chapter on Auxiliary Verbs (pp. 47–54), except Exercise 13 at the end. See also 42.

EXERCISE 32.

Translate Exercise 14 on p. 55.

LESSON 33.

Regular verbs, and irregular verbs of the fourth conjugation : 58; 58, a; 59; 59, a, b; 60; 61; 62; 63; 63, a; 92, 149–168.

EXERCISE 33.

Translate Exercise 16 on pp. 64, 65.

LESSON 34.

Irregular verbs of the first and second conjugations : 66, a, b, c; 68, a, b; 92, a, b, c, d; 92, 1–23.

EXERCISE 34.

Inflect : the preterite of *fáre*, *sapére*, *dovére*, *vedére*, *piacére*, *dolére*, *rimanére*, *tenére*, *valére*, *volére*, *parére*, *potére*, *persuadére* ; the imperfect indicative and subjunctive of *fáre*, *giacére*, *volére* ; the imperative of *vedére*, *rimanére*, *tenére*.

LESSON 35.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation : 92, e, f, g; 92, 24–148.

EXERCISE 35.

Translate the first half of Exercise 18 on p. 73.

LESSON 36.

The whole chapter on Moods and Tenses (pp. 65–72).

EXERCISE 36.

Translate the second half of Exercise 18 on pp. 73, 74.

LESSON 37.

The whole chapter on Nouns and the whole chapter on Adjectives (pp. 11–22), except Exercise 6 at the end.

EXERCISE 37.

Translate Exercises 2 (p. 11) and 4 (p. 17).

LESSON 38.

The whole chapter on Demonstrative, Interrogative, Relative, and Possessive Pronouns (pp. 30–34); the whole chapter on Indefinite Pronouns (pp. 84–87), except the long list on p. 86 and the Exercise at the end.

EXERCISE 38.

Translate Exercises 6 (p. 23) and 10 (p. 35).

LESSON 39.

The whole chapter on Personal Pronouns (pp. 36–44), except Exercise 11 at the end.

EXERCISE 39.

Translate Exercise 12 on pp. 45, 46.

LESSON 40.

The whole chapter on Augmentatives, Diminutives, and Numerals (pp. 23–28), except Exercise 7 at the end.

EXERCISE 40.

Translate Exercise 8 on p. 29.

LESSON 41.

The whole chapter on Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Adverbs (pp. 74–82), except the two long lists and Exercise 19 at the end.

EXERCISE 41.

Translate Exercise 20 on p. 84.

ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. The Italian alphabet has the same letters as the English, except that *k*, *w*, *x*, and *y* do not occur in modern Italian.

2. The Italians distinguish seven vowels: *a*, close *e*, open *e*, *i*, close *o*, open *o*, *u*; each of which always has the same sound, no matter what may be its position in the word, and never tends, as do the English long vowels, to become a diphthong. Italian vowels are all pronounced very quickly; hence there is but little difference in quantity between accented and unaccented sounds. English-speaking students must carefully avoid drawling the accented and slighting the unaccented syllables; they should try to give to every Italian vowel about the length of *i* in "bitter."

A is nearly like *a* in "father": as *fava*, *canna*, *cassa*, *palla*.

E, close, is nearly like *a* in "fate": as *beve*, *vere*, *stelle*, *messe*.

E, open, may be formed by trying to pronounce *e* in "bell" with the mouth very wide open: as *bella*, *amena*, *fera*, *pensa*.

I is nearly like *ee* in "feet": as *miri*, *vini*, *fissi*, *spilli*.

O, close, is nearly like *o* in "mope": as *dopo*, *dove*, *bollo*, *sotto*.

O, open, is nearly like *aw* in "saw" pronounced with the mouth wide open: as *no*, *odi*, *poi*, *donna*.

U is nearly like *oo* in "boot": as *una*, *cura*, *nulla*, *ruppi*.

a. The letters *i* and *u* are sometimes used to represent consonant sounds (see 4); but in formulating rules they are always counted as vowels.

3. As close and open vowels are not distinguished in spelling, some rules are necessary:—

(1) Unaccented *e* and *o* are always close: as *mare*, "sea"; *amo*, "I love."

(2) *E* and *o* are close in all monosyllables* ending in a consonant: as *con*, "with"; *non*, "not"; *per*, "for."

(3) In monosyllables* and oxytones† ending in a vowel, final *e* is close, final *o* is open: as *che*, "what"; *me*, "me"; *re*, "king"; *credè*, "he believed"; *perchè*, "why"; *do*, "I give"; *Po*, "Po"; *sarò*, "I shall be"; *andò*, "he went." Exceptions: final *e* is open in *è* = "is," *re* = "re," interjections (as *aimè*, "alas"; *chè*, "nonsense"), proper names (as *Noè*, "Noah"), and foreign words (as *caffè*, "coffee"); final *o* is close in *lo* and *o*.

(4) Accented *e* and *o* are always open in the groups *ie* and *uo*: as *piede*, "foot"; *fuoco*, "fire." *E* and *o* standing for *ie* and *uo* are open: as *ven* = *viene*, "he comes"; *cor* = *cuore*, "heart."

* Not including shortened forms of words that regularly have more than one syllable.

† Words accented on the last syllable.

(5) In words that have always formed a part of the spoken language, accented *e* is nearly always close when it represents Latin *ē* or *ī*, open when it represents Latin *ē* or *æ*; accented *o* is nearly always close when it represents Latin *ō* or *ū*, open when it represents Latin *ō* or *au*. In book words accented *e* and *o* are usually open.

In all cases not covered by the first three rules, the quality of *e* and *o* will be marked in this book, an acute accent (') denoting the close, a circumflex (^) the open sound: as *avére*, "to have"; *ménō*, "less"; *tiène*, "he holds"; *liêto*, "happy"; *poêta*, "poet"; *óra*, "hour"; *mólto*, "much"; *buôno*, "good"; *pôco*, "little"; *môto*, "motion."

4. **B, f, m, p, q, v** are pronounced as in English.

C before *e* or *i* sounds like *ch* in "chin"; elsewhere it is always like English *k*: as *cima*, "top"; *cóme*, "how"; *dólce*, "sweet." **G** before *e* or *i* sounds like *g* in "gem"; elsewhere it is always like *g* in "go": as *gatto*, "cat"; *gênte*, "people"; *spingi*, "push."

a. A *cc* or a *gg* before *e* or *i* has merely the sound of *ch* in "chin" or *g* in "gem" prolonged: as *facce*, "faces"; *légge*, "law."

D, l, n, t are pronounced further forward in the mouth than in English; the tip of the tongue should touch the back of the upper front teeth: as *alto*, "high"; *dato*, "given"; *luna*, "moon"; *nudo*, "naked"; *tuôno*, "thunder."

H is always silent: as *ahi*, "oh!" *ha*, "he has."

I, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *y*: as *iéri*, "yesterday"; *paio*, "pair"; *più*, "more." In the groups *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, an unaccented *i* serves only to show that the *c* or *g* is soft: as *faccia*,

“face”; *guancia*, “cheek”; *ciò*, “that”; *giù*, “down”; *mangia*, “eat”; *raggio*, “ray.”

J is merely another way of writing *i*.

N before a *q* or a hard *c* or *g* has the sound of English *ng*: as *banca* (*bang-ka*), “bank”; *dunque* (*dung-kwe*), “therefore”; *lungo* (*lung-go*), “long.”

R is always rolled, the point of the tongue vibrating against the teeth: as *caro*, “dear”; *róssو*, “red”; *pér*, “for.” When *r* is double or followed by a consonant, the trill is prolonged: as *carro*, “cart”; *burro*, “butter”; *marrónе*, “chestnut”; *carne*, “meat”; *pôrta*, “door.”

S is generally pronounced nearly like English *s* in “see,” but with a somewhat sharper sound: as *sô*, “I know”; *spillo*, “pin.”

Initial *s* before a sonant (*b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*) has a sound intermediate between *s* and English *z*: as *sdrucciolare*, “to slip”; *slitta*, “sleigh.”

A single *s* between vowels has, in most words, the sound of English *z*: as *caso*, “case”; *cáusa*, “cause”; *viso*, “face.” But in the following cases it is pronounced like *s* in “see,” “mason”:—

a. In *annusare*, *ásino*, *casa*, *Chiusi*, *côsa*, *così*, *desidério*, *naso*, *parasito*, *pésо*, *Pisa*, *piséлlo*, *pôsa*, *ripôso*, *riso*, *susina*, and their derivatives, and in some uncommon words.

b. After the prefixes *de-*, *di-*,* *pre-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *ri-*, *tra-**: as *desistere*, *diségno*, *presúmere*, *proseguire*, *reservare*, *risolvere*, *trasudáre*.

c. In the adjective ending *-ósо* and the adjective and substantive ending *-ése*: as *noiósо*, “troublesome”; *inglése*, “English”; *mése*, “month.” But in *cortése*, *francése*, *lucchése*, *marchése*, *paése*, *palése*, the *s* is like English *z*.

* Not to be confounded with *dis-*, *tras-*: *disondre*, *trasandare*.

d. In the preterites and past participles of *chièdere*, *chiùdere*, *nascondere*, *pórre*, *ràdere*, *ridere*, *rimanére*, *rispòndere*, *ròdere*, and all verbs in *-endere*; and in their compounds and derivatives: as *chièsi*, *socchiuso*, *nascose*, *rispòsero*, *rasóio*, *rimase*, *corrispòsi*, *ròsero*, *accési*, *réso*, *scésa*. Exceptions to this rule are *deridere*, verbs in *-clùdere*, and derivatives of *ròdere*.

U, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *w*: as *buôno*, “good”; *guardare*, “to look”; *può*, “he can.”

z and **zz** are generally pronounced like a long and vigorous *ts*: as *alzare*, “to lift”; *azíone*, “action”; *prézzo*, “price”; *zio*, “uncle.”

In the following cases, however, *z* and *zz* sound like a prolonged *dz* :—

a. In *azzurro*, *dozzina*, *mèzzo*, *pranzo*, *ribrézzo*, *romanzo*, *zélo*, and many less common words.

b. In verbs in *-izzare* (as *utilizzare*, “to utilize”); except *attizzare*, *dirizzare*, *guizzare*, *rizzare*, *stizzare*, and their compounds, and a few uncommon words.

5. The following combinations are to be noted :—

Ch (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *k*: as *fichi* (plural of *fico*, “fig”). **Sch** is like *sk*: as *schérzo*, “sport.”

Gh (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *g* in “go”: as *aghi* (plural of *ago*, “needle”).

Gli (written *gl* if the following vowel be *i*) is nearly like English *lli* in “million”: as *figlio*, “son”; *figli*, “sons.” But in *Ánglia*, *geroglífico*, *glicerina*, *negligere* and its derivatives, and a few uncommon words borrowed from the Greek or Latin, *gl* is like English *gl*.

Gn is nearly like *ni* in “onion”: as *ógni*, “every.”

Qu is always like *kw*: as *quésto*, “this.”

Sc before *e* and *i* is nearly like *sh* in "ship": as *uscire*, "to go out." Before all other letters it is pronounced *sk*: as *scuôla*, "school"; *schérgo*, "contempt."

6. Every letter in Italian is distinctly and separately sounded; the only exceptions are *h*, silent *i* (see 4), and the combinations mentioned in 5. Ex.: *arte*, "art"; *firma*, "signature"; *furto*, "theft"; *giórno*, "day"; *vérso*, "toward"; *andái*, "I went"; *áura*, "breeze"; *bugié*, "lies"; *Eurôpa*, "Europe"; *miéi*, "my"; *paúra*, "fear"; *sentí*, "I felt"; *suôi*, "his."

Where a double consonant is written, both letters must be sounded, the first at the end of the preceding, the second at the beginning of the following syllable: as *anno*, "year"; *babbo*, "father"; *fatto*, "done"; *messo*, "put"; *quéllo*, "that." For *rr*, *zz*, and soft *cc* and *gg*, see 4.

L, *m*, *n*, and *r*, when preceded by an accented vowel and followed by another consonant, are prolonged: as *alto* (*all-to*), "high"; *sempre* (*sêmm-pre*), "always"; *tanto* (*tann-to*), "so much"; *parte* (*parr-te*), "part."

7. The accent is nearly always the same as in Latin. In this book it will always be noted. Of the signs written here, students need use only the grave ('), which is placed on the last syllable of oxytones and on some monosyllables; Italian writers do not agree as to the use of the other marks; some use the acute, and not the grave, on final *e*.

8. Italian words are divided in such a way that, if possible, every syllable shall begin with a consonant: as *ta-vó-li-no*, "table"; *frat-tán-to*, "meanwhile"; *al-l'uô-mo*, "to the man"; *nar-rá-re*, "to relate"; *mêz-zo*, "half"; *các-cia*, "hunt"; *ôg-gi*, "to-day."

In the groups *s + consonant*, *consonant + r*, those mentioned in 5, and *cl, fl, gl, pl*, both consonants belong to the following syllable. *I = y* and *u = w* go with the following vowel; *ái, áu, ei, eu, oi* are not separated. Ex.: *al-l' áu-ra, a-vrò, bi-só-gno, ca-stí-ghi, del-l' ác-qua, in-chiô-stro, miêi, mi-glió-re, ri-flet-te-re, te-á-tro, tuôi.*

ARTICLES.

9. The article is not declined, but it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

10. Masculine :—

a. Sing. *il*, pl. *i*, before a word beginning with any consonant except *s* impure* and *z*.

b. Sing. *lo*, pl. *gli*, before a vowel or *s* impure or *z*.†

Before a vowel *lo* becomes *l'*; *gli* becomes *gl'* before *i*.

Ex. : *Il pàdre*, the father; *i pàdri*, the fathers.

Lo stésso pàdre, the same father.

Lo sciáme, the swarm; *gli sciámi*, the swarms.

Lo zio, the uncle; *gli zii*, the uncles.

L' uomo, the man; *gl' insètti*, the insects.

11. Feminine :—

Sing. *la*, pl. *le*.

Before a vowel *la* becomes *l'*; *le* becomes *l'* before *e*.

Ex. : *La màdre*, the mother; *le màdri*, the mothers.

L' óra, the hour; *le óre*, the hours; *l' èrbe*, the herbs.

* That is, *s* followed by another consonant.

† *Li* is sometimes used for *gli*. Some writers use *il, i* before *z* and before *sce-* or *sci-*. In poetry *lo* is often used for *il*.

12. When the definite article is preceded by one of the prepositions *di, da, a, in, con, su, per*, the article and preposition are generally contracted into one word, as shown in the following table (*con, per* are often uncontracted) :—

	IL	I	LO	GLI	LA	LE	L'
<i>Di, of</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>déi or de'</i>	<i>délllo</i>	<i>dégli</i>	<i>délla</i>	<i>delle</i>	<i>dell'</i>
<i>Da, by</i>	<i>dal</i>	<i>dái or da'</i>	<i>dálllo</i>	<i>dágli</i>	<i>dálla</i>	<i>dálle</i>	<i>dall'</i>
<i>A, to</i>	<i>al</i>	<i>ái or a'</i>	<i>álllo</i>	<i>ágli</i>	<i>álla</i>	<i>álle</i>	<i>all'</i>
<i>In, in</i>	<i>nel</i>	<i>néi or ne'</i>	<i>nélllo</i>	<i>négli</i>	<i>nélla</i>	<i>nélle</i>	<i>nell'</i>
<i>Con, with</i>	<i>col</i>	<i>cói or co'</i>	<i>cólllo</i>	<i>cógli</i>	<i>cólla</i>	<i>cólle</i>	<i>coll'</i>
<i>Su, on</i>	<i>sul</i>	<i>síi or su'</i>	<i>síllo</i>	<i>sígli</i>	<i>súlla</i>	<i>súlle</i>	<i>sull'</i>
<i>Per, for</i>	<i>pel</i>	<i>péi or pe'</i>	<i>per lo</i>	<i>per gli</i>	<i>per la</i>	<i>per le</i>	<i>per l'</i>

Ex.: *Del pádre, of the father; dái pádri, by the fathers.*

Állo spêcchio, to the mirror; négli spêchhi, in the mirrors.

Cólla mádre, with the mother; cólle mádri, with the mothers.

Sull' uômo, on the man; per gli uômini, for the men.

a. The word “some” is frequently rendered in Italian by *dí* with the definite article. This is called the partitive genitive.

Ex.: *Dátemi del vîno, give me some wine.*

Delle bëlle còse, some fine things.

13. In the following cases the definite article is used in Italian, though not in English :—

a. Before the possessive pronouns : as *il nôstro giardino*, “our garden”; *i suôi fratelli*, “his brothers.” When, however, the possessive qualifies an otherwise unmodified noun in the singular expressing relationship, the article is generally omitted : as *mía mádre*, “my mother.” For a fuller statement see **45, a.**

b. Before an abstract noun or one denoting a whole class, unless the sense is partitive.

Ex.: *L'uômo propóne*, man proposes.

I fiôri náscono dal séme, flowers spring from the seed.

La môrte è il peggioré déi málî, death is the worst of evils.

c. Before a noun and adjective used either in a specific or in a general (but not in a partitive) sense.

Ex.: *L'ârno scórso*, last year (*i. e.*, *the last year*).

Il pôvero Lutgi non viêne, (the) poor Lewis doesn't come.

Gli uômini buôni, good men (*i. e.*, *all good men*).

d. Before a title followed by a proper name : as *la regína Vítôria*, "Queen Victoria"; *il signór Brúni*, "Mr. Brown." It is not used, however, before *Don*, *Messér*, and *Ser*.

e. Before family names ; often before given names of women ; occasionally before given names of well-known men.

Ex.: *Il Biánchi è môrto*, White is dead ; *la Pátti cánta*, Patti sings.

Conôsco l' Oltvia, I know Olivia ; *Dânte* or *il Dânte*, Dante.

f. Before names of countries and continents : as *la Svizzera*, "Switzerland" ; *all' Itália*, "to Italy" ; *per l' Eurôpa*, "for Europe." But the article is omitted after *in* in phrases that denote going to or dwelling in a country ; and often after *di* or *in* when the preposition with the name of a country is equivalent to an adjective of nationality : as *vádo in Germânia*, "I go to Germany" ; *rimângo in Frância*, "I remain in France" ; *la regína d' Inghiltêrra*, "the queen of England" ; *il víno di Spágna*, "the wine of Spain" ; *il teátro in Itália*, "the drama in Italy."

In all the above cases (beginning with 13, a) the article, unless it would be employed in English, is omitted when the noun is used as a vocative or is modified by a numeral or a pronominal adjective. It is often omitted in lists.

Ex.: *Quésta súa ôpera*, this work of his.

Signóra Mônti, cóme sta, Mrs. Monti, how do you do?

Itália, ti rivédo, Italy, I see thee again.

Féde, speránza, caritâ, faith, hope, and charity.

Vièni, amico mío, come, my friend.

Ha pàrecchi vizi, he has several bad habits.

Díue bellissimi cóni, two very fine dogs.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

14. Masculine :—

- a. *Un* before a vowel or any consonant except *s* impure and *z*.
- b. *Úno* before *s* impure or *z*. *

Ex.: *Un pàdre*, a father; *un uòmo*, a man.

Un anèllo, a ring; *úno spècchio*, a mirror.

Úno sciáme, a swarm; *úno zio*, an uncle.

15. Feminine :—

Úna, which becomes *un'* before a vowel.

Ex.: *Úna màdre*, a mother; *un' óra*, an hour.

16. In the following cases the indefinite article, though expressed in English, is omitted in Italian :—

- a. Before a predicate noun expressing occupation, rank, or nationality, and not accompanied by an adjective.

Ex.: *Egli è poëta*, he is a poet; *sóno marchése*, I am a marquis.

Siète italiáno, you are an Italian.

- b. Generally before an antecedent (of a relative clause) used in apposition to a preceding noun modified by a definite article or a demonstrative pronoun.

Ex.: *L' Árno, fiúme che travèrsa Firènze*, the Arno, a river which traverses Florence.

- c. After *da* meaning "as," "like," or "for." See 79, g.

Ex.: *Da uòmo*, like a man.

* Some writers use *un* before *z* and before *scè-* or *sci-*.

EXERCISE I.

La párte più álta del nôstro côrpo è il cápo. Il cápo è attaccáto
highest *is* *is attached*
al côllo, e il côllo è attaccáto al trónco. La párte davânti del
front
cápó si chiáma víso. Nel víso ci sóno la frônte, gli ôcchi, il
is-called *there are* *eyes*
násø, la bôCCA, il ménto. Cogli ôcchi si védono le côse. Col
we-see *things*
násø si sêntono gli odóri. Colla bôCCA si mangia, si béve, si
we-smell *odors* *we-eat* *we-drink* *we-*
respíra. Respiráre è mandáre l'ária giù nel pêtto, e pôi riman-
breathe
dárla fuôri. Nói respiriámo l'ária. Leváte un péscE dall' ácqua,
it *We breathe* *Take*
muôre: leváte l'ária a nós, e nós morrémo.
it-dies *take from us* *shall-die.*

EXERCISE 2.

Mr. Rossi is a merchant. Leaving Italy, he-went-away last
è *Lasciândo* *parti*
year to France, a country which he-wished to-visit with his brother
per *voléva* *visitare*
and a friend of the family. But he-returned to Italy the same
tornò *in*
month, saying: "Travelling¹ bores-me. Another time I-shall-make
dicêndo *viaggiâre (m.)* *mi sécca* *Un' altra* *farò*
a study of the customs of France. Paris is a big city; we-have-
costûmi (m. pl.) *grande* *vi abbiâmo*
seen some² fine things; but I-prefer the land of Garibaldi and
veduto *belle côse (f. pl.)* *mi piâce più*
of King Victor Emmanuel."

¹ See 13, b.² See 12, a.

NOUNS.

17. Italian nouns are not declined. Possession is denoted by the preposition *di*: as *lo spêcchio di mio pâdre*, "my father's looking-glass."

GENDER.

18. There are no neuter nouns in Italian.*

Nouns denoting males and females keep their natural gender: except *guída*, “guide”; *guárdia*, “guard”; *persóna*, “person”; *sentinélla*, “sentinel”; *spía*, “spy”; *vedéttā*, “scout”; which are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fratello*, the brother; *mia sorèlla*, my sister.

Il poëta, the poet; *la poetessa*, the poetess.

Una spía, a spy; *la nôstra guida*, our guide.

19. Of nouns denoting objects without sex some are masculine, some feminine. Their gender can often be determined by the final letter. All Italian nouns end in *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*: †—

a. Those ending in *a* are feminine; except *colêra*, “cholera,” *qualcôsa*, “something,” Greek neuters in *-ma*,‡ many geographical names, and a few other words, mostly foreign.

Ex.: *Un' óra*, an hour; *un telegrámma*, a telegram.

Il Canadà, Canada; *il sofà*, the sofa.

b. Of those ending in *e* and *i* some are masculine, some feminine. All ending in *-zíone*, *-gióne*, or *-údine* are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fiúme*, the river; *la páce*, peace.

Un dì, a day; *una metròpoli*, a metropolis.

La ragióne, the reason; *la servitúdine*, service.

c. Those ending in *o* are masculine; except *máno*, “hand.”

Ex.: *Il ginocchio*, the knee; *la máno*, the hand.

* Latin neuters become masculine in Italian; masculines and feminines retain their Latin gender. This rule has very few exceptions.

† A few foreign nouns used in Italian end in a consonant: as *lápis*, “pencil” (*i lápis*, “the pencils”). Nouns in *-o* or *-e* often drop that vowel if the preceding consonant is *l*, *n*, or *r*: as *câne=can*, “dog.”

‡ Mostly scientific terms.

d. Those ending in *u* are feminine; except *soprappiù*, "surplus," and a few foreign words.

Ex.: *La virtù*, virtue; *il bambù*, bamboo.

20. Any other part of speech (except an adjective*) used as a noun must be masculine.

Ex.: *Il viaggiare*, travelling.

21. Masculine names of trees in *o* or *e* have a feminine form in *a* or *e* respectively, denoting their fruit; but *il dáttero*, "date," *il fíco*, "fig," *il limón*, "lemon," *il póm*, "apple," are always the same, whether denoting the tree or the fruit.

Ex.: *Un sustno*, a plum-tree; *una sustna*, a plum.

Il nóce, the walnut-tree; *la nóce*, the walnut.

Quésti fíchi, these fig-trees, these figs.

NUMBER.

22. Feminines in unaccented *a* form their plural by changing *a* into *e*.

Ex.: *La stráda*, the street; *le stráde*, the streets.

Una bugía, a lie; *le bugle*, lies.

a. Feminines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-che* and *-ghe* respectively (the *h* being inserted merely to indicate that the *c* and *g* keep their hard sound).

Ex.: *Un' óca*, a goose; *mólte óche*, many geese.

La bottéga, the shop; *paréccchie bottéghe*, several shops.

* Adjectives of course have the gender of the nouns they represent.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* form their plural in *-ce* and *-ge* respectively.*

Ex.: *La guáncia*, the cheek; *le guánce*, the cheeks.

Úna ciliégia, a cherry; *tánté ciliége*, so many cherries.

23. Masculines in unaccented *a* and all nouns in unaccented *o* and *e* (not *ie*) form their plural in *i*.†

Ex.: *Un poéta*, a poet; *dúe poéti*, two poets.

Lo zlo, the uncle; *gli zii*, the uncles.

La máno, the hand; *le mte máni*, my hands.

Un mése, a month; *tre mési*, three months.

La corníce, the frame; *quáttro corníci*, four frames.

a. Masculines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-chi* and *-ghi* respectively.

Ex.: *Il monárca*, the monarch; *i monárchi*, the monarchs.

Il colléga, the colleague; *i collèghi*, the colleagues.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-io* form their plural by changing *-io* to *-i* (often written *i*, *j*, or *ii*).

Ex.: *Lo spéccchio*, the mirror; *gli spécchi*, the mirrors.

Il ciliégio, the cherry-tree; *i ciliégi*, the cherry-trees.

c. Nouns in *-go* form their plural in *-ghi*. Nouns in *-co* form their plural in *-chi* if the penult is accented, otherwise in *-ci*.

Ex.: *Il castígo*, the punishment; *i castíghi*, the punishments.

Un catálogo, a catalogue; *dúe catáloghi*, two catalogues.

Il fico, the fig; *cinque fichi*, five figs.

Antíco, ancient; *gli antichi*, the ancients.

Un mèdico, a doctor; *séi mèdici*, six doctors.

This rule has a number of exceptions. In the following lists, words whose irregular plural is rare are omitted.

* *Província* has *províncie*. In general borrowed words and words whose plural is necessarily very rare keep the *i*: *auddcia*, *auddcie*.

† In old Italian and in poetry words in *-ello* and *-ale* often form their plural in *-egli* or *-ei*, *-agli* or *-ai*: *capélló*, *capéi*.

(1) Compound nouns in *-logo* denoting persons engaged in the sciences, and all compound nouns in *-fago* form their plural in *-gi*.*

Ex.: *Il fisiólogo*, the physiologist; *i fisiólogi*, physiologists.
Antropófago, cannibal; *antropófagi*, cannibals.

(2) The following words form their plural in *-ci*, although the penult is accented:—

amíco	grêco	inimíco	nemíco	pôrco †.
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Grêco has a regular plural in the expression *vini grêchi*.

(3) The following words form their plural in *-chi*, although the penult is unaccented:—

ábbaco	fârmaco	lástrico	rammárico	stráslico
acrôstico	índaco	mánico	rísico	tôssico
cárico ‡	intônaco	párroco	sciático	träffico
diméntico ‡	intrínseco	pízzico	stômaco	válico §

Acrôstico and *fârmaco* have also regular plurals.

d. Some masculines in *o* have an irregular plural in *a*; this plural is feminine. They are: *centináio*, “hundred”; *migliáio*, “thousand”; *miglio*, “mile”; *páio*, “pair”; *uôvo*, “egg.”

Many masculines in *o* have this irregular feminine plural in *a* besides the regular masculine plural in *i*. The most common are: *bráccio*, “arm”; *dito*, “finger”; *frûtto*, “fruit”; *ginôcchio*, “knee”; *grido*, “shout”; *lábbro*, “lip”; *légno*, “wood”; *mêmbro*, “member”; *mûro*, “wall”; *oréccchio*, “ear”; *ôsso*, “bone.”

* Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *flemmagôgo*, *idragôgo*, *metallúrgo*, *sârgo* (also reg. plur.), *sortilego*. “Magicians” = *mâghi*, “magi” = *mâgi*.

† Likewise the rare words: *aprico*, *lombrico* (also reg.), *uvamico*, *vico*.

‡ Likewise its compounds.

§ Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *filâccico*, *mântaco* (also reg.), *ostâtico*, *sfilâccico*, *stâtico* (noun), *úncico*.

Ex.: *Un páio*, a pair; *sétte páia*, seven pairs.

Il mío bráccio, my arm; *le túe bráccia*, thy arms.

Il lábbro, the lip; *le lábbra* or *i lábbræ*, the lips.

Un ósso, a bone; *le óssa* or *gli óssi*, the bones.

Bráccio, *ginóccchio*, *lábbro*, and *orécchio* nearly always have the irregular plural when denoting the two arms, knees, lips, or ears belonging to the same body.

24. All monosyllables, and all nouns ending in *i*, *ie*, *u*, an accented vowel, or a consonant, are invariable.

Ex.: *Il re*, the king; *i re*, the kings.

Il bríndisi, the toast; *i bríndisi*, the toasts.

Úna spècie, a kind; *otto spècie*, eight kinds.

La virtù, virtue; *le virtù*, the virtues.

Úna città, a city; *diéci città*, ten cities.

25. The following nouns have irregular plurals: *búe*, "ox," pl. *buôi*; *dío*, "god," pl. *déi**; *móglie*, "wife," pl. *mógli*; *uômo*, "man," pl. *uômini*.

EXERCISE 3.

Gli uccelli, le farfálle, i pésci, il cáne, il mício, le lucertole sóno¹ tútti animáli. Il gátto e il cáne sóno¹ animáli che hánno² quáttro gámbe, hánno³ quáttro piédi, e però si chiámano⁴ quadrúpedi. Il león è¹ il più béllo e il più maestoso déi quadrúpedi. Gli uccelli hánno² dúe zámpe; ed hánno³ le áli e con le áli vólano.⁵ Ánche le farfálle hánno² le áli, ánche le ápi hánno² le áli, e vólano.⁵ Le mósche, le zanzáre, le véspe, e pôi mólti áltri animalíni, símili a quésti, si chiámano⁴ insétti. Gli uccelli e gl' insétti náscono⁶ dálle uôva. Tútta quésti animáli vivono⁷ in mêzzo all' ária. I pésci vivono⁷ in mêzzo all' ácqua. I pésci non hánno² gámbe; hánno³ dálle párti quélle alettíne; e con quéste píccole

* The article used with *déi* is *gli*: *gli déi*.

aléttē e con la códa nuôtano⁸ e guízzan⁹ via nell' ácqua, lêsti lêsti cóme un lámpo. Quélle aléttē si chiámano⁴ pínne. Le lucêrtole stríscian¹¹ su' múri, hánno³ délle zampíne, ma rasênti rasênti al côrpo, e quândo si muôvono¹⁰ ánche súlla têrra, strísciano.¹¹ Le sérpi non hánno² gámbe ; e quéstí animáli che non hánno² gámbe e che strísciano¹¹ sulla têrra, cóme le lucêrtole e le sérpi, si chiáman⁴ rêttili.

¹ È = is; *sóno* = are. ² Have. ³ They have. ⁴ *Si chidmano* = are called. ⁵ They fly. ⁶ Are born. ⁷ Live. ⁸ They swim. ⁹ Dart. ¹⁰ *Si muôvono* = they move. ¹¹ Crawl, they crawl.

EXERCISE 4.¹

Mignonettes are² born from the seed. The seed, placed under ground, has³ sprouted ; from one side it-has³ put-out⁴ shoots, which have-spread-out⁵ through⁶ the ground, and from one side it-has³ sent forth the stalk, the little-branches,⁷ the leaves, and⁹ the flowers. Like mignonettes,⁸ many other²⁶ plants, herbs, and⁹ flowers spring¹⁰ from the seed. Flowers, herbs, grain, and trees are-called¹¹ vegetables. Vegetables have³ roots, trunk, branches, twigs, leaves, flowers, and⁹ fruit. Plants first produce¹² the flower and then the fruit. The trunk or stalk of plants is² that¹³ which rests¹⁴ on the roots and¹⁵ comes¹⁶ out from the ground ;¹⁷ it-is-covered¹⁸ with¹⁹ branches and with¹⁹ leaves. Of the stalk of plants, — for instance, of the trunk of trees, — we-make-use²⁰ for many purposes ; we-make²¹ furniture, doors, windows, the beams that support²² ceilings, ships, carriages, and⁹ cars. The branches of trees are-burned,²³ and give-us²⁴ fire. Vegetables in-order-to²⁵ live have³ need of earth, of water, and⁹ of light.

¹ See **13**, b. ² Is = è; are = *sóno*. ³ Has, it has = *ha*; have = *hanno*. ⁴ Messo. ⁵ *Si sóno distese*. ⁶ Fra. ⁷ *Ramicelli*. ⁸ Insert "and so." ⁹ Omit. ¹⁰ *Ndscono*. ¹¹ *Si chidmano*. ¹² *Fanno*. ¹³ *Quello*. ¹⁴ *Pôsa*. ¹⁵ Insert "which." ¹⁶ *Viene*. ¹⁷ Insert "and." ¹⁸ *Si ricuopre*. ¹⁹ *Di*. ²⁰ *Ci servidmo*. ²¹ *Faccidmo*. ²² *Règgono*. ²³ *Si brûciano*. ²⁴ *Ci danno*. ²⁵ *Per*. ²⁶ Many other = *molti altri*.

ADJECTIVES.*

26. Adjectives agree with their substantives in gender and number. An adjective modifying two nouns of different genders is generally put in the masculine plural.

Ex.: *Il gatto è pulito*, the cat is neat; *stánze pulite*, neat rooms.
Una cásá e un giardino bellíni, a pretty house and garden.

27. Numeral and pronominal adjectives, *bélló*, *brávó*, *buôno*, and the commonest adjectives of size and quantity, precede their nouns; adjectives of nationality, shape, and material follow. Adjectives whose use is prompted by emotion, and adjectives used in a figurative sense, generally precede. Otherwise, of the noun and adjective, the one that contains the chief idea comes last.

Ex.: *Trôppo páne*, too much bread; *le grândi cittâ*, great cities.
Quêsta pálla rotónda, this round ball; *due cáni*, two dogs.
La buôna mâdre, the good mother; *pôver' uômo*, poor man!
La vôstra gentilissima lèttera, your kind letter.
È un uômo gentilissimo, he is a kind man.

GENDER AND NUMBER

28. Adjectives ending in *o* are masculine, and form their feminine in *a*. Adjectives in *e* are invariable in the singular.

Ex.: *Buôno stivalétto*, good boot; *buôna scárpa*, good shoe.
Ragâzzo felice, happy boy; *ragâzza felice*, happy girl.

29. Adjectives form their plural in the same way as nouns (see **22**, **23**).

Ex.: *Séi buôni cassettóni*, six good bureaus; *otto buône séggiole*, eight good chairs.
Due uômini felici, two happy men; *tre dônné felici*, three happy women.

- a. *Parécchi*, "several," has for its feminine *parécchie*.
- b. *Quálche*, "some," is used only in the singular, even when the meaning is plural: as *quálche vólta*, "sometimes."
- c. When preceding a noun, *béllō*, "beautiful," has forms similar to those of the definite article; and *Sánto*, "Saint," and *gránđe*, "great," have corresponding forms in the singular.* *Buôno*, "good," when preceding its noun, has a singular similar to the indefinite article. The masculine of these words (which is the only irregular part) is, therefore, as follows: —

Before any consonant except *s* impure or *z*: *bel*, *San*, *gran*, *buon*; pl. *bélli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buôni*.

Before *s* impure or *z*: *béllō*, *Sánto*, *gránde*, *buôno*; pl. *bégli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buôni*.

Before a vowel: *bell'*, *Sant'*, *grand'*, *buon*; pl. *bégli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buôni*.

When used *after* a noun or in the predicate these adjectives have their full forms (*béllō*, *bélli*, *Sánto*, *Sánti*, *gránde*, *grándi*, *buôno*, *buôni*).

Ex.: *Un bel quddro*, a fine picture; *díe bēl lètti*, two fine beds.

Un béllō scaffale, a fine bookcase; *qudttro bégli stiváli*, four fine boots.

Un bell' ándito, a fine hall; *mólti bégli orològi*, many fine clocks.

Una bélla stúfa, a fine stove; *parécchie bélle tênde*, several fine curtains.

Il palázzo è béllo, the palace is fine; *le sédie son bélle*, the chairs are beautiful.

San Piétro, Sánto Stéfano e Sant' Antônio, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Anthony.

Un gran fuôco, a big fire; *grándi camini*, big fire-places.

* *Gran* is, moreover, often used in the fem. sing. (for *gránde*), and sometimes in the plur. (for *grándi*); it is regularly used before fem. sing. nouns in *ce*, and in the expression *una gran bélla* (or *brútta*) cosa.

Il grande scaldino, the big foot-warmer; *dieci grandi spilli*, ten big pins.

Un grande sciame, a great swarm; *il grande zipolo*, the large bung.

Un grand' armadio, a big wardrobe; *venti grandi alberi*, twenty big trees.

Una grande cámara, a large bedroom; *cinque grandi finestre*, five big windows.

Il salotto è molto grande, the parlor is very large.

Un buon lume, a good lamp; *buoni fiammiferi*, good matches.

Il buono sgabello, the good stool; *nove buoni scolari*, nine good pupils.

Il buon olio, the good oil; *parecchi buoni dghi*, several good needles.

Una buona cucina, a good kitchen; *le buone candele*, the good candles.

Il bambino è buono, the child is good.

30. Any adjective of either gender or either number may be used as a noun.

Ex.: *I buoni*, the good; *la bella*, the beautiful woman.

COMPARISON.

31. All Italian adjectives form their comparative by prefixing *più* "more," and their superlative by prefixing the definite article to the comparative. When the superlative immediately follows the noun, this article is omitted.

Ex.: *Bello*, beautiful; *più bello*, more beautiful; *il più bello*, the most beautiful.

Lungo, long; *più lungo*, longer; *il più lungo*, the longest.

La via più corta, the shortest way.

a. The following adjectives have an irregular comparison in addition to the regular one:—

Álto, high; *più álto* or *superíbre*; *il più álto* or *il superíbre*.

Básso, low; *più básso* or *inferíbre*; *il più básso* or *l' inferíbre*.

Buono, good; *più buono* or *migliore*; * *il più buono* or *il migliore*.

Cattivo, bad; *più cattivo* or *peggiore*; * *il più cattivo* or *il peggiore*.

Grande, big; *più grande* or *maggiore*; *il più grande* or *il maggiore*.

Piccolo, small; *più piccolo* or *minore*; *il più piccolo* or *il minore*.

“Higher” and “lower” are commonly rendered by *più alto* and *più basso*; *superiore* and *inferiore* generally mean “superior” and “inferior.” *Migliore* and *peggiore* are more used than *più buono* and *più cattivo*, which have the same sense. “Larger” and “smaller” are generally *più grande* and *più piccolo*; *maggiore* and *minore* usually signify “older” and “younger.”

Ex.: *Noi siamo migliori di loro*, we are better than they.

Questa sala da pranzo è la più grande, this dining-room is the biggest.

Pietro è il fratello minore, Peter is the youngest brother.

32. The adverb “less” is expressed by *méno*, “least” by *il méno*. “As . . . as,” “so . . . as” are *tánto . . . quanto*, *tánto . . . como*, *così . . . como*, or simply *quanto*.

Ex.: *Quella stanza è la méno bellina*, that room is the least pretty.

Pdolo non è tánto buono como Roberto, Paul isn’t so good as Robert.

Giovanni è dito quanto Filippo, John is as tall as Philip.

33. “Than” is *che*.

Ex.: *L’albergo è più grande che bello*, the hotel is bigger than it is beautiful.

But before a noun, a pronoun, or a numeral “than” is rendered by the preposition *di* (see **12**). If, however, this “than” is preceded by a word meaning “rather,” it is translated *che*.

* The adverbs “better” and “worse” are *méglio* and *peggio*.

Ex.: Riccárdo è peggíore di me, Richard is worse than I.

Vóï siéte piú ricchi di noi, you are richer than we.

Méno di cinqüe, less than five.

Piuttôsto la môrte che il disonôre, rather death than dishonor.

Before an inflected verb "than" is *che non* or *di quel che*.

If the verb has a negative subject, "than" is *che*.

Ex.: Abbáia piú che non môrde, he barks more than he bites.

Prométto méno di quel che do, I promise less than I give.

Piú liéto che nessún figlio lo éra státo, happier than any son had been.

34. "The more . . . the more," "the less . . . the less" are *piú . . . piú, méno . . . méno*. "More" and "less" after a number are *di piú, di méno*. In speaking of time, "longer" after a negative is *piú*.

Ex.: Piú stúdio, piú impáro, the more I study, the more I learn

Trénta giórni di méno, thirty days less.

Non lo vediámó piú, we see him no longer.

EXERCISE 5.

Il sóle è¹ un glôbo grandíssimo e sêmpre infocáto: éssó è¹ grânde óltre un milioné di vólte piú délla têrra; e díre² che a' nôstri ôcchi apparísce³ tánto piú píccolo! Ánche la lúna, che splênde⁴ durânte la nôtte, è¹ rotónda, ma è¹ móltó piú píccola délla têrra, e gíra⁵ intórno a quésta⁶ continovaménte. La lúna non ha¹ lúce da sè, ma la ricéve⁷ dal sóle. Ecco⁸ perchè la lúna óra la vediámó⁹ e óra non la vediámó⁹ piú, óra ne vediámó⁹ mèzza, óra uno spicchio, óra un po' piú, óra un po' méno, secóndo che di éssa ci si presénta¹⁰ úna párté maggiore o minore illumináta dal sóle. Le stélle sóno¹ tútti quéi¹¹ púnti luminósi che vediámó⁹ brilláre di¹² nôtte nel firmaménto. Non crediáte,¹³ però, che le stélle siano¹ píccole cóme noi le vediámó⁹: ci páiono¹⁴ così piccine per la smisuráta distánza che córre¹⁵ da lóro a noi; ma le stélle sóno¹ grandíssime, e ce n'è di quélle¹⁶ che sóno¹ in-

finitamente più grándi del sóle. Gli è¹ che il sóle è¹ méno lon-táno di ésse dália têrra che nós abitiámo.¹⁷

¹ È=is; *sóno*, *stano* (subj.)=are; *ha*=has. ² To think. ³ It seems.

⁴ Shines. ⁵ Turns. ⁶ It. ⁷ *La ricéve*=receives it. ⁸ That is. ⁹ *Ve-diámo*=we see; *la vedidmo*=we see it; *le vedidmo*=we see them; *ne vedidmo*=we see of it. ¹⁰ *Ci si presénta*=there presents itself to us. ¹¹ Those. ¹² At. ¹³ *Non credidte*=do not think. ¹⁴ *Ci pdiono*=they seem to us. ¹⁵ Intervenes. ¹⁶ *Ce n' è di quélle*=there are some. ¹⁷ In-habit.

EXERCISE 6.

The moon is¹ in the middle of² the sky. The moon is¹ round; it-looks³ perfectly round like a melon. And it-looks,³ too, as big as a melon. The moon seems⁴ little because it-is¹ far, far from us who are⁵ on the earth. The moon renders⁶ a great service to men: because when everything is¹ dark, it⁷ illuminates⁸ with its beautiful light the earth which we-inhabit.⁹ The stars are¹⁰ larger than the moon, but to-look-at-them¹¹ they-seem¹² smaller, because they-are¹⁰ so-much¹³ further than the moon. The most beautiful,¹⁴ the most intense¹⁴ light comes¹⁵ from the sun.

¹ È. ² A. ³ Par or *páre*. ⁴ Si véde. ⁵ Siámo. ⁶ Fa. ⁷ Éssa. ⁸ Ri-schídra. ⁹ Abitiámo. ¹⁰ Sóno. ¹¹ A vedérle. ¹² Pdiono. ¹³ Tánto.

¹⁴ Both adjectives follow the noun. ¹⁵ Viéne.

AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES; NUMERALS.

AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE ENDINGS.

35. Instead of a word expressing size or quality the Italians often use a suffix. This suffix may be added to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. When added to an adjective, and generally when added to a noun, it takes the gender of the word to which it is affixed: occasionally,

however, a suffix with masculine termination is added to a feminine noun, which thereby becomes masculine. A word loses its final vowel before a suffix; but the preceding consonant, if it be *c* or *g*, must keep its former quality: as *Cárlo* + *íno* = *Carlíno*, *vóce* + *ónie* = *vocióne*, *pôco* + *íno* = *pochíno*, *adágio* + *íno* = *adagíno*.

a. The commonest ending is *-íssimo* (fem. *-íssima*), "very," which in general is added only to adjectives and adverbs. Adverbs in *-ménte* add the *-íssima* before the *-ménte* (see 85). Any adjective may take it, and it is very often used in cases where it would be entirely superfluous in English.

Ex.: *Lárgo*, wide; *lorghíssimo*, very wide.

Bene, well; *bentíssimo*, very well.

Grande, big; *grandíssimo*, very big.

Fa un têmpo bellíssimo, it's beautiful weather.

Bellissimaménte, very beautifully.

b. The principal suffix denoting bigness is *-ónie*; it is always masculine, but has a rare feminine form, *-óna*.

Ex.: *Líbro*, book; *libróne*, big book.

Cása, house; *casónie*, large house.

Bóccia, decanter; *boccióna*, big decanter.

c. The most important suffixes denoting smallness are *-íno*, *-cino*, *-icino*, *-iccino*, *-étto*, *-éllo*, *-célico*, *-icélico*, *-arélico*, *-erélico*, *-ótto*, *-úccio*, *-úzzo*, *-ublo*, with their fem. *-ína*, etc. These endings, especially *-úccio*, are often used to express affection; some of them may be used to express pity or contempt. *Ótto* sometimes means "somewhat large" instead of "small."

Ex.: *Sorélla*, sister; *sorellina*, little sister.

Bello, beautiful; *bellino*, pretty.

Brútto, ugly; *bruttino*, rather ugly.

Piázza, square; *piazzéttta*, little square.

Giòrgio, George; *Giorgéttö*, Georgie.

Campána, bell; *campanillo*, little bell.

Áquila, eagle; *aquilotto*, eaglet.

Cósa, house; *casotta*, rather large house.

Giovánni, John; *Giovannuccio*, dear little Johnny.

Pázzo, mad; *pazzarella*, poor mad woman.

Pôvero, poor; *poverini*, poor things!

d. The ending *-accio* denotes worthlessness.

Ex.: *Rôba*, stuff, goods; *robaccia*, trash.

Têmpo, weather; *tempaccio*, nasty weather.

Alfrédo, Alfred; *Alfreddaccio*, naughty Alfred.

36. Of the endings added to nouns *-íno* is by far the most common; the only ones that are freely used to form new compounds are *-íno*, "little," *-óne*, "great," *-úccio*, "dear," and *-áccio*, "bad." In very many cases endings lose their character of independent suffixes, and become inseparable parts of certain words, whose meanings they often change: as *scála*, "stairway"; *scalíno*, "stair"; *scaléttö*, "ladder." Some suffixes (as *-uôlo*) are rarely used except in this way. Others (as *-cíno*, *-icíno*, *-éllo*, *-céllö*, *-icéllö*, *-aréllö*, *-eréllö*) cannot be attached to any word at pleasure, their use being determined by precedent or euphony.

37. Sometimes several suffixes are added at once to the same word: as *ládro*, "thief"; *ladróne*, "terrible thief"; *ladroncéllö*, "terrible little thief."

NUMERALS.

38. The cardinal numerals are:—

<i>1, úno.</i>	<i>5, cíngue.</i>	<i>9, növe.</i>	<i>13, trédici.</i>
<i>2, díce.</i>	<i>6, séi.</i>	<i>10, diéci.</i>	<i>14, quattordici</i>
<i>3, tre.</i>	<i>7, sétte.</i>	<i>11, úndici.</i>	<i>15, quindici.</i>
<i>4, quattro.</i>	<i>8, ôtto.</i>	<i>12, dôdici.</i>	<i>16, sedici.</i>

17, <i>diciasête</i> .	26, <i>ventisêi</i> .	50, <i>cinquânta</i> .	125, <i>cento venti-</i>
18, <i>diciôtto</i> .	27, <i>ventisête</i> .	60, <i>sessânta</i> .	<i>cinqüe.</i>
19, <i>diciannôve</i> .	28, <i>ventâtto or</i> <i>vent' ôtto.</i>	70, <i>settânta</i> .	200, <i>dugênto or</i> <i>duecênto.</i>
20, <i>vênti</i> .		80, <i>otânta</i> .	
21, <i>ventûno or</i> <i>vent' úno.</i>	29, <i>ventinôve</i> .	90, <i>novânta</i> .	250, <i>dugênto cin-</i> <i>quânta.</i>
22, <i>ventidûe</i> .	31, <i>trentûno or</i> <i>trent' úno.</i>	100, <i>cênto</i> .	300, <i>trecento.</i>
23, <i>ventitirè</i> .		101, <i>centûno or</i> <i>cent' úno.</i>	400, <i>quattrocênto.</i>
24, <i>ventiquâttro</i> .	32, <i>trentadûe</i> .	105, <i>centocinque</i> .	1000, <i>mille.</i>
25, <i>venticinque</i> .	40, <i>guardânta</i> .	115, <i>centoquindici</i> .	2000, <i>dûe mila.</i>

Uno has a feminine *úna*; when used *adjectively* it has the same forms as the indefinite article; so also *ventûno*, etc. The plural of *mille* is *mila*. “A million” is *un milíóne* or *millióne*, of which the plural is *milióni* or *millióni*.

(1) No conjunction is used between the different parts of a number: as *dugênto quarânta*, “two hundred and forty.” No indefinite article is used before *cênto* and *mille*: as *cênto libri*, “a hundred books.”

(2) *Cênto*, *dugênto*, etc., when followed by another numeral of more than two syllables may lose the final syllable *-to*: as *seicênto cinquânta* or *seicencinquânta*, “six hundred and fifty.”

(3) “Eleven hundred,” “twelve hundred,” etc., must be rendered *milccênto*, *mille dugênto*, etc.: as *mille ottocênto ottantasête*, 1887.

(4) “Both,” “all three,” etc., are *tútti* (fem. *tútte*) *e dûe*, *tútti* (fem. *tútte*) *e tre*, etc.

a. If the noun modified by *ventûno*, *trentûno*, etc., follows this numeral, it should be in the singular; if it precedes, in the plural.

Ex.: *Sessantâna lira* or *lire sessantâna*, 61 francs.

b. In dates the definite article is prefixed to the number representing the year, if that number follows a preposition, or does not follow the name of a month.

Ex.: *Nel mille ottocento ottantasette*, in 1887.

c. "What time is it?" is *che ora è?* "It is six," etc., is *sóno le sei*, etc., *ore* being understood. "One o'clock" is *il tócco*.

Ex.: *Sóno le due e mezzo*, it's half-past two.

Sóno le tre e dieci, it's ten minutes past three.

Ci mancano vènti minuti àlle quattr'ore, it's twenty minutes to four.

Sóno le cinque meno un quarto, it's a quarter to five.

39. The ordinal numerals are :—

1st, <i>primo</i> .	12th, <i>duodécimo</i> or <i>décimo segundo</i> .	20th, <i>ventésimo</i> .
2d, <i>segundo</i> .		21st, <i>ventésimo primo</i> or <i>ventunésimo</i> .
3d, <i>terzo</i> .	13th, <i>tredicésimo</i> or <i>décimo terzo</i> .	22d, <i>ventésimo segundo</i> or <i>ventiduésimo</i> .
4th, <i>quarto</i> .	14th, <i>quattordicésimo</i> or <i>décimo quarto</i> .	30th, <i>trentésimo</i> .
5th, <i>quinto</i> .		100th, <i>centésimo</i> .
6th, <i>sesto</i> .	15th, <i>quindicésimo</i> or <i>décimo quinto</i> .	101st, <i>centésimo primo</i> .
7th, <i>settimo</i> .		115th, <i>centoquindicésimo</i> .
8th, <i>ottavo</i> .	16th, <i>décimo sesto</i> .	200th, <i>dugentésimo</i> .
9th, <i>nono</i> .	17th, <i>décimo settimo</i> .	1000th, <i>millésimo</i> .
10th, <i>décimo</i> .	18th, <i>décimo ottavo</i> .	2000th, <i>duemilésimo</i> .
11th, <i>undécimo</i> or <i>décimo primo</i> .	19th, <i>décimo nono</i> .	

All of them form their feminines and plurals like other adjectives in *o*.

Ex.: *Le settantésime quinte cose*, the 75th things.

a. Ordinal numerals are used after the words "book," "chapter," and the names of rulers ; but no article intervenes.

Ex.: *Cárlo secondo*, Charles the Second ; *Pio nono*, Pius IX.

Libro terzo, Book the Third ; *capítulo quarto*, chapter four.

b. For the day of the month, except the first, a cardinal number is used.

Ex.: *Il dì cinque d' aprile* or *il cinque aprile*, the fifth of April.

Il primo di maggio, the first of May.

c. "A third," "a fourth," "a fifth," etc., are *un terzo*, *un quarto*, *un quinto*, etc. "Half" is *la metà*; the adjective "half" is *mèzzo*.

40. "A couple" or "a pair" is *un páio*. "A dozen" is *úna dozzina*. The expressions *úna decina*, *úna ventina*, *úna trentina*, etc., *un centináio*, *un migliaio*, mean "about ten," "about twenty," etc. (see **23, d**). "Once," "twice," etc., are *úna vólta*, *dúe vólte*, etc.

Ex.: *Ún páio di scárpe*, a pair of shoes.

Úna cinquantina di persóne, some fifty persons.

L' ho visto paréccchie vólte, I've seen it several times.

EXERCISE 7.

Con l' orolôgio si véde¹ che óre sóno.² Un giórno è³ ventiquátr' óre. Cérte óre del giórno è² lúme, cérte óre è² búio. Un giórno è³ ventiquátr' óre, ma súlla móstra dell' orolôgio, délle óre ce n' è⁴ segnáte dódici, perchè le óre del giórno si cóntano⁵ dall' úna álle dódici, così: tócco, dúe, tre, quáttro, cíque, sêi, sétte, ôtto, nôve, diêci, úndici e dódici. Arriváti a dódici non si sé-guita⁶ a díre trédici, quattórdici, e vía fino a ventiquáttro; ma si ricomíncia⁷ da cápo dal tócco e si arríva⁸ fino a dódici. Il cónto tórna⁹ lo stéssso: infátti le óre del giórno son¹¹ ventiquáttro; e dódici e dódici, sommáti insieme, fórmano¹⁰ ventiquáttro. Dódici óre sóno¹¹ la metà del giórno. L' orolôgio ha¹² dódici óre; e le ha¹³ segnáte gíro gíro álla móstra. L' óra è³ sessánta minúti; e l' orolôgio ségna¹⁴ anche i minúti. Quélle righettíne tórnó tórnó álla móstra, fra un' óra e un' áltra, sóno¹¹ i sessánta minúti che fórmano¹⁰ l' óra. La lancéッta gránde ségna¹⁴ i minúti. La lancéッta piccina ségna¹⁴ le óre. La lancéッta gránde ógni óra fa¹⁵ il gíro di tútti e sessánta i minúti; gíra¹⁶ tútta la móstra. La lancéッta píccola ógni óra ségna¹⁴ un número, e a girár tútta la móstra ci métte¹⁷ dódici óre, perchè dódici son¹¹ le óre segnáte súlla mó-

stra. Óra sóno² le dódici; tútte e dúe le lancétte sóno¹¹ súlle dódici. Fra un' óra la lancéetta gránde avrà¹⁸ giráta tútta la móstra, e sarà¹⁹ daccápo sul número 12, e la lancéetta piccina sarà¹⁹ sull' úno.

¹ *Si vede*=we see. ² It is. ³ Is. ⁴ *Ce n' è*=there are. ⁵ *Si contano*=are counted. ⁶ *Non si seguirà*=we don't go on. ⁷ *Si ricomincia*=we begin over again. ⁸ *Si arriva*=we go. ⁹ Amounts to. ¹⁰ Make. ¹¹ Are. ¹² Has. ¹³ *Le ha*=it has them. ¹⁴ Marks. ¹⁵ Makes. ¹⁶ It goes around. ¹⁷ *Ci mette*=it takes. ¹⁸ Will have. ¹⁹ Will be.

EXERCISE 8.

A year is¹ 365 days. Every seven days is¹ a week. The days of the week are-called²: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Sunday³ is¹ a⁴ holiday; the other days we-work,⁵ and therefore they-are-called² working-days. The year is-divided⁶ into twelve months. The months are-called²: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.¹⁷ The month is¹ thirty or thirty-one days.¹⁸ When the month begins,⁷ it-is-called⁸ the first of the month; the second day is-called⁸ the second of the month, the third, the third, and so-on⁹ until the thirtieth or thirty-first. January, March, May, July, August, October, and⁴ December have¹⁰ thirty-one days. April, June, September, and⁴ November have¹⁰ thirty days. February is¹ the shortest month, because it-has¹¹ twenty-eight days only.¹² But every four years February has¹¹ twenty-nine days; and that¹⁶ year is-called¹³ leap-year. The year begins⁷ from January; January is,¹ then,¹⁴ the first month of the year. The year ends¹⁵ with December; so¹⁴ December is¹ the last month of the year.

¹ È. ² *Si chiamano*. ³ Use def. article. ⁴ Omit. ⁵ *Si lavora*. ⁶ *Si divide*.

⁷ *Comincia*. ⁸ *Si dice*. ⁹ *Così*. ¹⁰ *Hanno*. ¹¹ *Ha*. ¹² *Sóli*. ¹³ *Si chiama*. ¹⁴ *Dunque*. ¹⁵ *Finisce*. ¹⁶ *Quell'*. ¹⁷ Use no article with the names of months. ¹⁸ See **38**, *Úno*, and **38**, *a*.

DEMONSTRATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, RELATIVE, AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

41. For the indefinite pronouns, see **86-91.**

42. (1) The demonstrative pronouns used adjectively are *quésto*, "this," and *quéllo* or *cotésto*, "that." *Cotésto* (spelled also *codéstó*) is used of objects near the person addressed. *Quésto* and *cotésto* are inflected like other adjectives; but they generally drop *o* before a vowel. *Quéllo* is inflected like *bélló* (see **29, c.**).

Ex.: *Quest' uomo*, this man; *quéste ragázze*, these girls.

Quel bambino, that infant; *quéi fanciúlli*, those children.

Quell' amico, that friend; *quégli spòsi*, that couple.

Quéllo zio, that uncle; *quélle signòre*, those ladies.

Quésto and *quéllo* are also used substantively for "this," "that," "this one," "that one": as *fáte quésto, non fáte quéllo*, "do this, don't do that."

(2) "This man" is translated by *quésti*, "that man" by *quégli*, *quéi*, or *cotésti* (rare); these words are invariable, refer only to persons, and are used only in the nominative singular. *Costúi* and *colúi* mean respectively the same as *quésti* and *quégli*, but are not defective, having a feminine singular *costéi*, *coléi*, and a plural (both genders alike) *costóro*, *colóro*. *Costúi* is often used in a depreciative sense.

Ex.: *Questi è francèse e quégli è tedesco*, this man is French and that one is German.

Chi è costúi, who is this fellow?

Párlo di colúi, I speak of that man.

(3) *Ciò*, "this," "that," is invariable, and represents a whole idea, not a single word: as *ciò è vero*, "that's so."

a. *Quello* and *questo*, *quégli* and *quèsti* mean also "the former," "the latter."

b. "He who" is *colui che*, or simply *chi*. "The one who, whom, which," "that which," "what" is *quello che* or *quel che*.

Ex.: *Chi lavora* or *colui che lavora*, he who works.

Quel che dico io, the one I mean.

A quel che sento, from what I hear.

43. The interrogative "who," "whom," is *chi*. "What?" used substantively is *che*, *che cosa*, or *côsa*.* "What?" used adjectively is *che* or *quale*. "Which?" is *quale*. *Quale* has a plural *qualsi*; *chi* and *che* are invariable. "How much?" is *quanto (-a)*, "how many?" is *quanti (-e)*.

Ex.: *Chi vedo*, whom do I see?

Di chi parlate, of whom do you speak?

Che cosa dice, what does he say?

Che or qualsi libri avete comprato, what books did you buy?

Quale di questi volumi è il primo, which of these volumes is the first?

a. The interrogative "whose" is *di chi*.

Ex.: *Di chi è questo biglietto*, whose card is this?

b. In exclamations "what a," "what," are rendered by *che* or *quale* without any article.

Ex.: *Che bel paese*, what a beautiful country!

44. The principal relative pronouns are *che*, *cui*, *il quale*: they are all applied to both persons and things, and mean "who," "whom," "which," or "that." *Il quale* is inflected

* *Côsa* (as *côsa dice?*) is generally avoided in written Italian. Note that *chi* is used in *indirect*, as well as in *direct* questions.

(*la quále, i quálí, le quálí*). *Che* and *cúi* are invariable: in general *che* is used only as subject and direct object *cúi* only after prepositions or as indirect object. In poetry *ónde* is often used to signify *of which* or *from which*.

Ex.: *La línqua che si párta*, the language which we speak.

L'uómo del quále si tráttia, the man of whom we are speaking.

Le persóne a cíui or alle quálí párlo, the persons to whom I speak.

Lo scritto di cíui párlo, the work I am speaking of.

(1) As subject or direct object *che* is preferred to *il quále*, unless clearness requires the latter.

(2) The relative "whose" is *il cíui* or *del quále*.

Ex.: *Una signóra, il cíui nómé è Lucia*, a lady whose name is Lucy.

Un uómo, le cíui figlie conóscio, a man whose daughters I know.

L'autóbre, del cíui libro si párta, the author whose book we are speaking of.

Le chiese d'élle quálí si védono le cúpole, the churches whose domes we see.

(3) The relative cannot be omitted in Italian.

Ex.: *Le casé che ho compráte*, the houses I have bought.

a. "Such . . . as" is *tále . . . quále*; in poetry *tále, quále* have a plural *táli, quálí* instead of *táli, quálí*. "As much as" is *tánto quánto*; "as many as" is *tánti quánti*.

Ex.: *Quále è il pàdre tále è il fíglío*, as is the father, so is the son.

b. "He who" is *chi* or *colúi che* (see 42, b).

Ex.: *Chi ha la sanità è ricco*, he who has health is rich.

c. "Whoever" is *chiúunque*; "whatever" as a substantive is *tútto quel che* or *checchè*, as an adjective *quále che, qualúunque che, qualúunque, per quánto*. These words, excepting *tútto quel cie*, all take the subjunctive. *Checchè* is now but little used.

Ex. : *Chiunque siate, whoever you may be.*

Chech'è facciate, fatelo bene, whatever you do, do it well.

Tutto quel che volrete, whatever you wish.

Quali che siano i vostri motivi, whatever your motives may be.
Qualunque siano i suoi talenti, whatever his talents may be.

In qualunque stato che io mi trovi, in whatever condition I may find myself.

Per quante ricchezze egli abbia, whatever riches he may have.

45. The possessive pronouns are :—

My :	m., <i>il mio,</i>	f., <i>la mia,</i>	m. pl., <i>i miei,</i>	f. pl., <i>le mie.</i>
Thy :	<i>il tuo,</i>	<i>la tua,</i>	<i>i tuoi,</i>	<i>le tue.</i>
His, her, its :	<i>il suo,</i>	<i>la sua,</i>	<i>i suoi,</i>	<i>le sue.</i>
Our :	<i>il nostro,</i>	<i>la nostra,</i>	<i>i nostri,</i>	<i>le nostre.</i>
Your :	<i>il vostro,</i>	<i>la vostra,</i>	<i>i vostri,</i>	<i>le vostre.</i>
Their :	<i>il loro,</i>	<i>la loro,</i>	<i>i loro,</i>	<i>le loro.</i>

Loro is invariable ; the others agree with the object possessed : as *il mio naso*, “my nose” ; *la sua bocca*, “his, her mouth” ; *i vostri occhi*, “your eyes” ; *le loro labbra*, “their lips.”

When the possessive stands alone in the predicate, the article is omitted if the possessive is used adjectively.

Ex. : *Questo cappello è mio, this hat is mine.*

Questo cappello è il mio, this hat is mine (i.e., the one that belongs to me).

- a. The article (unless it might be used in English) is omitted before the possessive : (1) When a numeral, an adjective of quantity, or a demonstrative or interrogative adjective precedes it : as *due cani suoi*, “two dogs of his” (but *i due cani suoi*, “the two dogs of his” or “his two dogs”) ; *molti miei amici*, “many friends of mine” (but *i molti miei amici*, “the many friends of mine” or “my many friends”) ; *questo tuo difetto*, “this fault of thine.”
- (2) When the possessive forms part of a title : as *Vox Maestà*,

“Your Majesty”; *Sua Altézza*, “His Highness.” (3) When the possessive modifies a noun used in the vocative (in this case the possessive generally follows its noun): as *amico mio*, “my friend!” (4) The article is generally omitted also when the possessive precedes a noun in the singular expressing relationship: as *nôstra mûdre*, “our mother.” But if the noun has a diminutive ending, or an adjective precedes the noun, the article is not omitted: as *il tûo fratellino*, “thy little brother”; *la vôstra gentilissima sorella*, “your kind sister.” (5) The article is omitted also in certain phrases, such as: *da pârte mia*, “for me”; *per amôr mio*, “for my sake”; *in cåsa nôstra*, “in our house”; *a môdo suo*, “in his own way”; *è côlpa vôstra*, “it's your fault.”

b. The possessive, when not necessary for clearness, is usually replaced by a definite article.

Ex.: *Côme sta la mâmma*, how is your mother?

Ha perduto il giudizio, he has lost his senses.

Bâtttono i piëddi, they stamp their feet.

c. When the name of the thing possessed is direct object of a verb, the Italians often use instead of the possessive a conjunctive personal pronoun (see 47) and a definite article. If the thing possessed be a part of the body or clothing, this construction is frequent, even when the name of the thing is not object of a verb.

Ex.: *Si strâppa i capelli*, he tears his hair (lit., he tears to himself the hairs).

Mi taglio il dito, I cut my finger (I cut to myself the finger).

Il cåne gli agguantò la gâmba, the dog seized his leg (seized to him the leg).

Mi duôle il cdpo, my head aches (to me aches the head).

d. When the possessor is not the subject of the sentence, “his,” “her” are, for the sake of clearness, often rendered *di lîi*, *di lëi*: as *egli non conôsce il di lëi cuôre*, “he does not know her heart.”

e. “A . . . of mine, of thine,” etc., is *un mio*, *un tûo*, etc.: as *una nôstra cugina*, “a cousin of ours.”

EXERCISE 9.

Quândo câdde¹ l' impêro, Siêna soffri² méno délle áltre cittâ toscáne dálle invasiôni déi bárbari ; ma vénne³ sótto la signoría déi Longobárdi, e pôi fu⁴ úna délle cittâ libere di Carlomágno, néi cónti e baróni del quâle, arricchíti dálle têrre e dái castêlli che diéde⁵ lóro⁶ l' imperatôre, i nôbili senési crêdonò⁷ trovare l' origine délla lóro nobiltà. Quéstí lâdri forestiêri, i cui nídi néi dintórni di Firênze i cittadíni di quéstò comûne cercávano⁸ di distrúggere, abandonárono⁹ volontariamente i lóro castêlli nel território senése, ed entrárono¹⁰ nélla cittâ, che da éssi e dái vêscovi veníva¹¹ abbel-lita di grândi palázzi e governâta con úna máno di fêrro, finchè¹¹ i comûni non¹¹ si levárono¹² e non¹¹ fécerò¹³ prevalére il lóro diritto a participâr nélla côsa pubblica.

¹ Fell. ² Suffered. ³ It came. ⁴ Was. ⁵ Gave. ⁶ To them. ⁷ Think, believe. ⁸ Were trying. ⁹ Abandoned. ¹⁰ Entered. ¹¹ Finchè non = until ¹² Si levárono = arose. ¹³ Made.

EXERCISE 10.

Charles V made¹ of Siena a fief for his son Philip II, who ceded-it² to Cosimo I, and the latter built-there³ the fort which the Spaniards had-tried-to⁴ construct. The city remained⁵ under the rule of the good dukes of Lorraine, until Napoleon made-it⁶ capital of the department of the Ombrone. After the fall of the emperor, it-returned⁷ under the dominion of the dukes. In⁸ 1860 it-was⁹ the first Tuscan city that voted¹⁰ the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II, the only honest king of whom history speaks.¹¹

¹ Féce. ² La cedette. ³ Vi fabbricò. ⁴ Avévanò volûto. ⁵ Restò. ⁶ La féce. ⁷ Ritornò. ⁸ See 38, b. ⁹ Fu. ¹⁰ Votâsse. ¹¹ Pârli, which should precede its subject.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

46. Personal pronouns are divided into two classes, conjunctive and disjunctive: the conjunctive forms are those used as direct object of a verb, and as indirect object without a preposition; the disjunctive forms are those used as subject of a verb, and as object of a preposition.

Ex.: *ÉGLI ve lo dà per ME.*
He to you it gives for me.

CONJUNCTIVE FORMS.

47. Conjunctive pronouns are always unaccented, and cannot be separated from the verb, which they sometimes follow but oftener precede, as will be explained in **48.**

They are used only as direct object of a verb or as indirect object without a preposition. The forms are:—

Mi, me, to me.

Ti, thee, to thee.

Ci, us, to us.*

Vi, you, to you.

Si (reflexive), himself, to himself; herself, to herself; itself, to itself.

Si (reflexive), themselves, to themselves.

Lo, him;* *gli*, to him.†

La, her; *le*, to her.

Li, them (masc.); *lbro*, to them.†

Le, them (sem.); *lbro*, to them.

“It” must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. “It” representing not a word, but a whole clause, is *lo*.‡

Ex.: *Mi conosce*, he knows me; *ti do i libri*, I give thee the books.

Ci vedete, you see us; *vi dico tutto*, I tell you everything.

Si veste, he dresses himself; *si divertono*, they amuse themselves.

* In old Italian and in poetry *ne* is often used for *ci*, and *il* for *lo*.

† In conversation *zi* is often used for *gli*, and *gli* or *li* for *lbro*.

‡ In certain idiomatic phrases *la* represents an indefinite object: as *pagherà cara*, “to pay dearly for it.”

Ècco l'oro: ve lo do, here's the gold: I give it to you.

Ècco la palla: la vedo, here's the ball: I see it.

Come potiva sapere se io veniva o no? — Lo ha indovinato. —

“How could he tell whether I was coming or not?” “He guessed it.”

(1) It will be seen that the third person (not reflexive) has different forms for the direct and the indirect object.

Ex.: *Lo trovai*, I found him; *gli feci un regalo*, I made him a present; *la lascia*, he leaves her; *le scrive*, he writes to her.

Li cercate, you seek them (masc.); *le salutate*, you greet them (fem.); *mandiamo loro mille saluti*, we send them (masc. or fem.) a thousand greetings.

(2) The reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons are *mi, ci*; *ti, vi*. All plural reflexive pronouns are used also as reciprocal pronouns. A verb is called *reflexive* when it has as *direct* or *indirect* object a *conjunctive* pronoun representing the same person as its subject.

Ex.: *Mi difendo*, I defend myself; *vi lavate*, you wash yourselves.

Si fa onore, she does herself credit; *si odiano*, they hate each other; *ci amiamo*, we love one another.

(3) Another conjunctive pronoun is *ne*,* “of it,” “of them”; it corresponds also to “any,” “some” when these words mean “any, some of it,” “any, some of them.” It is often used pleonastically in Italian.

Ex.: *Ne parla*, he speaks of it; *ne ho*, I have some.

Non ne abbiamo, we haven't any; *ne volte*, do you want any?

Tu ne approfitti di questa libertà, you make good use of this liberty.

a. *Vi*, “you,” and *ci* and *ne*, “us,” are not distinguished by form nor position from the adverbs *vi*, *ci*, meaning “there,” “here,” “to it,” “to them,”† and the adverb *ne*, “thence” (see 84):* as *ci vado*, “I go there”; *vi è stato*, “he has been there.”

* Cf. French *en*.

† Cf. French *y*.

48. The conjunctive pronouns, except *lóro*, immediately precede the verb: as *mi vedéte*, "you see me"; *non lo capisco*, "I don't understand him."

But when the verb is an infinitive,* a positive imperative,† a present participle, or a past participle used without an auxiliary, the pronoun follows the verb, and is written as one word with it: as *per vedérlo*, "to see him"; *di avérlo vedíto*, "to have seen him"; *vedételí*, "see them"; *vedéndoci*, "seeing us"; *avéndoci vedíto*, "having seen us"; *vedútoti*, "having seen thee." The addition of the pronoun does not change the place of the accent.

Lóro always follows the verb, but is never united to it: as *égli dà lóro del vino*, "he gives them some wine"; *parláte lóro*, "speak to them."‡

a. When an infinitive depends immediately (without an intervening preposition) on another verb, a conjunctive pronoun belonging to the infinitive may go with either verb: as *pôsso vedérти* or *ti pôsso vedére*, "I can see thee." If both verbs have objects, the main verb regularly takes all conjunctive pronouns: as *ve lo sênto dire*, "I hear you say it." See **55**, first paragraph, end.

If, however, the main verb is impersonal, it cannot take the object of the infinitive: as *bisórgna fárlo*, "it is necessary to do it." If the main verb is *fâre*, *lasciare*, *sentire*, *udire*, or *vedere*, it must take the pronoun: as *lo fa chiamáre*, "he has him called." A reflexive pronoun oftenest goes with the main verb.

If the main verb is *fâre*, and the dependent infinitive has a direct object, the object of *fâre*, if it has one, must be indirect:

* Not the infinitive used — with a negative — as imperative (see **72**): as *non lo fâre*, "do not do it" (second pers. sing.).

† Not the negative imperative, nor the subjunctive used imperatively (see **77, a**): as *non li guardâdé*, "do not look at them"; *si régoli*, "let him moderate himself" (third pers. sing. pres. subj.).

‡ Students should follow strictly all of these rules; but they will find that the first is, in certain cases, not always observed by good Italian writers. In literature a pronoun often follows a verb that begins a sentence.

as *le fa avére la lèttera*, "he lets her have the letter"; *fàteli vedére a quel signòre*, "let that gentleman see them"; *dovrèi fàrglielo accettàre*, "I ought to make him accept it." This construction is generally used also with *lasciare*, "to let," and often with *sentire* and *udire*, "to hear," and *vedere*, "to see." Note that the main verb takes all conjunctive pronouns.

b. When a conjunctive pronoun is joined to an infinitive, that infinitive drops its final *e*; if it ends in *-rre*, it drops *-re*: as *fárlo (fáre)*, "to do it"; *condúrvi (condúrre)*, "to conduct you."

c. The final vowel of *mi*, *ti*, *si* is often, and that of *lo*, *la* is nearly always elided before a verb beginning with a vowel: as *t' amo*, "I love thee"; *l' ho visto*, "I've seen him."

d. All conjunctive pronouns except *gli* and *glie* (see **50**) double their initial consonant when added to any form of a verb that ends in an accented vowel: as *dámmy* (imper. *da'* from *dáre*), "give me"; *dillo* (imper. *di'* from *dire*), "say it"; *parleròlle* (antique, for *le parlerò*), "I shall speak to her."

e. Pronouns are joined to the interjection *ècco*, "see here," just as they are joined to the imperative of a verb: as *èccomi*, "here I am"; *èccotelo prònto*, "here it is ready for thee."

49. When two conjunctive pronouns come together, the indirect object precedes the direct: as *mi vi presénta*, "he introduces you to me"; *non vuol presentárvimi*, "he will not introduce me to you"; *gli si presentò un uômo*, "a man presented himself to him." See, however, **55**, end.

Lóro, however, always comes last: as *presentátela lóro*, "introduce her to them."

Ne follows all forms except *lóro*: as *me ne dà*, "he gives me some"; *dátene lóro*, "give them some."

50. *Mi*, *ti*, *ci*, *vi*, *si* change their *i* to *e* before *lo*, *la*, *li*, *lc*, *ne* (pronoun or adverb); and if the two words follow the verb, they are joined together: as *me lo dice*, "he tells me

it"; *ve ne domando*, "I ask you for some"; *mandátecelo*, "send it to us."* *Gli* and *le* ("to her") become *glie* before *lo*, *la*, *li*, *le*, *ne*, and unite with them: as *gliéli mándo*, "I send them to him, to her"; *vóglia dáriglielo*, "I wish to give it to him, to her."

DISJUNCTIVE FORMS.

51. These forms are so called because they do not necessarily stand next to the verb.

Disjunctive pronouns have two cases, nominative and objective. The objective case is used only after prepositions (for exceptions, see **51, a, b**).

The disjunctive forms are these:—

Io, I; me, me.

Tu, thou; te, thee.

Nói, we; noi, us.

Vói, you; voi, you.

{ *Égli, lui, ésso, he; lui, ésso, him.*

{ *Élla, lèi, éssa, she; lèi, éssa, her.*

{ *Éssi, lbro (églino), they (masc.); lbro, éssi, them (masc.).*

{ *Ésse, lbro (élleno), they (fem.); lbro, ésse, them (fem.).*

"It" must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. "It" as subject of an impersonal verb is regularly not expressed (see, however, **51, h**).

Ex.: *La cásá è grandissima, e intórno ad éssa c' è un giardino*, the house is very large, and around it there is a garden.

Non è véro, it isn't true; *pióve*, it rains.

(1) The various pronouns of the third person are used as follows. In speaking of things the different forms of *esso* are generally employed. In speaking of persons *égli*

* In poetry *me lo*, *me ne*, etc., often become *mel*, *men*, etc.: as *tel dico*. "I tell thee so"; *sen tórna*, "he returns thence." *Non lo* often = *nol*.

(or *esso*), *ella* (or *essa*), pl. *essi*, *esse* are used for the nominative in written Italian, but in the spoken language they are replaced by *lui*, *lei*, *loro*; for the objective *lui*, *lei*, *loro* are used both in conversation and in writing. *Eglino* and *elleno* are antique forms. For "he who," etc., see **42, b.**

Ex.: *Queste cose sono vere anch' esse*, these things are true, too.

Ella parla con loro, she speaks with them.

Lei è giovane ma lui è vecchio, she is young, but he is old.

Vennero da noi anch' essi, they came to us, too.

(2) As the Italian verb denotes by its endings the person and number of its subject, the personal pronouns of the nominative case are generally omitted. When expressed (for clearness, emphasis, or euphony), they may precede or follow the verb; in dependent clauses they nearly always follow. The subject of an interrogative verb usually comes after it, as in English.

Ex.: *Parlidamo di lui*, we speak of him; *non veddo*, I don't go.

S' io fossi ricco come è egli, if I were rich as he is.

(3) The disjunctive reflexive pronoun is *sè*, which is masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

Ex.: *Lo fecero da sè*, they did it by themselves.

a. Use the objective case: (1) When a pronoun of the third person is not subject of an expressed verb: as *beato lui*, "happy he!" *tanto i genitori che lui sono ricchi*, "his parents as well as he are rich." (2) When the pronoun stands in the predicate after the verb *essere*: as *credendo ch' io fossi te*, "thinking I was you." But "it is I," etc., are *sono io*, *sai tu*, *è lui*, *è lei*, *siamo noi*, *siete voi*, *sono loro*. (3) In the cases mentioned in **51, b.**

b. (1) Clearness or emphasis occasionally requires the disjunctive pronoun instead of the conjunctive ; in this case the conjunctive form is often inserted also.

Ex.: *Párlo a vóí signóre*, I speak to *you*, sir.
Mi piáce anche a me, it pleases me too.

(2) The disjunctive form must *always* be used when the verb has two direct or two indirect objects.

Ex.: *Védo lúi e lèi*, I see him and her.
Lo do a mio pàddre e a te, I give it to my father and to thee.

c. In speaking of a company, a class, or a people *nói áltri*, *vóí áltri* (which are also written as one word) are used for *nói*, *vóí*.

Ex.: *Nói áltri italiáni*, we Italians.
Vóí áltri pittóri, you painters.

d. "With me," "with thee," "with himself, herself, themselves" are either *con me*, etc., or *méco*, *téco*, *séco*.

e. "Myself," "thyself," etc., used for emphasis with a pronoun or noun, are rendered by the adjective *stésso*.

Ex.: *Nói stéssi la vedémmo*, we saw her ourselves.

f. "One another," "each other" is *l' un l' áltro*.

Ex.: *Ci amiámo l' un l' áltro*, we love one another.

g. In Florence *élla* is often shortened into *la* (plural *le*), which is used of both persons and things. In poetry *égli* becomes *éi*.

Ex.: *La non viéne*, she doesn't come.

Pádre che la si pôssa tenér in máno, it looks as if it might be held in the hand.

h. In impersonal phrases like "it is" the subject, "it," is occasionally expressed in Italian ; it is then translated *égli*, which in the spoken language is shortened into *gli*.

Ex.: *Gli è che*, it is because.

52. (1) The usual form of address in Italy is *Élla** (or *ella*), objective *Léi* (or *léri*) ; in conversation *Élla* is replaced by *Léi* (or *léri*). This word really means "it," and takes the verb in the third person ; but an adjective or past participle modifying it agrees in gender with the person it represents. The plural of *Élla* is *Lóro* (or *lóro*), which takes the verb in the third person plural.

Ex. : *Léi* or *Élla* è tedesco, signore, you are German, sir.

Signorina Neri, Léi (or *Élla*) fu lasciata sola, Miss Neri, you were left alone.

Sono lieto che La stia bene (see **51, g**), I'm glad you are well.
E Loro, dóve vánno, and you, where are you going?

Lóro érano già partiti, you were already gone.

Signorine, lóro sóno móltó studiòse, young ladies, you are very studious.

Like other personal pronouns, *Élla* and *Lóro* are very often omitted in the nominative.

Léi è tróppo gentile or *è tróppo gentile*, you are too kind.
Cóme stánnó, how do you (pl.) do?

The conjunctive forms of *Élla* are *La*, *Le* (or *la*, *le*), those of *Lóro* are *Li*, *Le*, *Lóro* (or *li*, *le*, *lóro*) ; they occupy the same positions and undergo the same modifications as the corresponding pronouns of the third person (see **48, 49, 50**). The reflexive pronoun of *Élla* and *Lóro* is *si*.

Ex. : *Le prométto di visitárla*, I promise (you) to visit you.

Gliélo do, I give it to you.

La prègo d' accomodársi, I beg you to seat yourself.

Vidi Léi e il bábbo, I saw you and your father (see **51, b, 2**).

Dico lóro, I tell you (pl.).

* Standing for *Vóstra Signoria*, "your lordship" or "ladyship," or some other title of the feminine gender.

Le cercdva, I was looking for you (fem. pl.).

Si divértono, signorini, are you enjoying yourselves, young gentlemen?

The possessive of *Ella* is *Súo* (or *súo*). See 45.

Ex.: *La Súa gradita lèttera*, your welcome letter.

(2) *Vói* is the form of address oftenest found in books; it is used sometimes in conversation also, but only toward inferiors or toward equals with whom one is on familiar terms.* It is employed for both plural and singular (like English "you"), although its verb is always plural; an adjective or participle modifying it agrees in gender and number with the person or persons it represents.

Ex.: *Vói qui, Piêtro*, You here, Peter?

Vói siête dli tútti e díue, you are tall, both of you.

(3) In speaking to an intimate friend, a near relative, a child, or an animal the only form of address is *tu*. *Tu* is used also, like English "thou," in poetry and poetic prose. The plural of *tu* is *vói*.

Ex.: *Ti chiamò Enrìco*, I call you Henry.

Dóve sèi tu, where art thou?

Vöglia vedérvi, figliuoli mièi, my children, I wish to see you.

EXERCISE II.

Tant' è¹! dicéva² tra sè un giórno Niccolíno; vöglia³ vedére se quégli uccellini son⁴ náti. Li guarda⁵ solaménte e riscéndo⁶ súbito. — E Niccolíno s' arrámpica⁷ su per quell' álbero, tentándo⁸ d' arriváre al nído per levársi quélла curiosità. Ma sul piú bêllo,⁹ sénte¹⁰ la véce del bábbo il quálle êra¹¹ li prêssò nélla viôttola;

* Though advocated by some of the best writers and speakers of Italian, the use of *vói* instead of *Léi* and *Lóro* has not become general. In Southern Italy, however, *vói* is the form popularly used.

vuôle¹² scénder lêsto per non fársi côgliere in fállo, ma nélla fúria si smarrisce,¹³ gli mánca¹⁴ il sostégno, precípita¹⁵ a têrra, e cadêndo¹⁶ si fa mále a¹⁷ un piêde. Il dolore lo fa¹⁸ strilláre ; álle grída córrono¹⁹ il báocco e la mámma che lo raccôlgono²⁰ esclamândo²¹ : — Te l' abbiámo²² détto le cênto vólte che a' nídi non ti dovévi²³ voltár nemménó : écco quel che succêde²⁴ ai curiòsi e a' disubbidiênti. — E sôrte per lúi che lo sentírono,²⁵ perchè così potéreron²⁶ próniti bagnárgli il piêde coll' ácqua frédda, e dôpo avérglielo tenúto in quell' ácqua parécchio têmpo, potéreron²⁶ fasciárglielo stréttó ; in quéstó môdo e dôpo quálche giórno di ripôso assoluto, Niccolíno potè²⁷ ricominciáre a fáre quálche pássso per cásá.

¹ I don't care. ² Said. ³ I want. ⁴ Are. ⁵ I will look at. ⁶ Will come down again. ⁷ Climbs. ⁸ Trying. ⁹ *Sul più bêllo* = at the critical moment. ¹⁰ He hears. ¹¹ Was. ¹² He tries. ¹³ He gets confused. ¹⁴ Fails. ¹⁵ He tumbles. ¹⁶ Falling. ¹⁷ *Fa mále a* = he injures. ¹⁸ Makes. ¹⁹ Run. ²⁰ Pick up. ²¹ Exclaiming. ²² We have. ²³ *Non dovévi* = you mustn't. ²⁴ Happens. ²⁵ They heard. ²⁶ They could. ²⁷ Was able.

EXERCISE 12.

[In this exercise CARLINO and GORO use *vói*; ARMANDO uses *vóî* before GORO enters, *Lêi* afterwards.]

Carlino. Sir, we are¹ alone.

Armándo. So it seems² (*looking³ around*).

Carlino. I repeat⁴ to you that we are¹ alone (*louder*).

Armándo. But I tell⁵ you that I admit-it.⁶

Carlino. It is⁷ time to-raise⁸ the mask —

Armándo. (Oh-my⁹ ! this-fellow¹⁰ has¹¹ recognized me.)

Carlino. And to¹⁵ speak plainly.

Armándo. That is⁷ what I wanted¹² to¹⁵ do, but they interrupted¹³ me all-the-time.¹⁴

Carlino. Do¹⁵ you see¹⁶ that grove over-there ?

Armándo. I see¹⁷ it.

Carlino. There nobody will-interrupt¹⁸ you.

Armándo. Must¹⁹ I go there to speak (*surprised*) ?

Carlino. We shall-go²⁰ together.

Enter¹⁵ Goro with two guns.

Carlino. (*Taking²¹ one of them*) Take²² the other.

Armándo. Thanks, I am²³ not²⁴ a²⁵ hunter.

Gôro. Take²² it, or-else²⁶—(*brandishing²⁷ a thick club*).

Armándo. Willingly — to²⁸ satisfy you — excuse-me,²⁹ is⁷ it loaded?

Carlino. To-be-brief,³⁰ you hate³¹ me; you must³² hate me. I hate³³ you. So⁴⁷ over-there in that grove — at eighty paces from-each-other³⁴ — bang!³⁵ Either you kill³⁶ me or I kill³⁷ you.

Armándo. But I have³⁸ n't²⁴ these sinister intentions, which-are¹⁵ contrary to my principles.

Carlino. In that⁵⁰ case you will-permit³⁹ this-man-to-amuse-himself-by-shaking⁴⁰ the dust from your⁴¹ black coat with that club.¹

Armándo. No, indeed; what-are-you-thinking-of⁴²? It would-be⁴³ too much-trouble⁴⁴! (*Gôro brandishes⁴⁵ the club*) Be-easy⁴⁶ with the club.

Carlino. No? Then⁴⁷ Carolína must⁴⁸ be mine.

Armándo. You're-welcome-to-her.⁴⁹

Carlino. In that⁵⁰ case we are friends; but be-off⁵¹ from⁵² here, do-you-understand⁵³?

Armándo. (What a⁵⁴ nice way they have⁵⁵ in this country !)

¹ *Sidmo.* ² *Pâre.* ³ *Guardândo.* ⁴ *Ripêto.* ⁵ *Dico.* ⁶ *Ne convêngo.* ⁷ *È.*

⁸ To (*di*) raise to one's self. . . . ⁹ *Ahi.* ¹⁰ See **42**, 2. ¹¹ *Ha.* ¹² *Volêvo.*

¹³ *Hârno interròtto.* ¹⁴ Always. ¹⁵ Omit. ¹⁶ *Vedête.* ¹⁷ *Vêdo.* ¹⁸ *Inter-*
romperà. ¹⁹ *Dêvo.* ²⁰ *Andrémo.* ²¹ *Prendêndo.* ²² *Prendête.* ²³ *Sôno.*

²⁴ *Non*, “not,” must precede the verb. ²⁵ See **16**, a. ²⁶ *Altriménti.*

²⁷ *Agitândo.* ²⁸ *Per.* ²⁹ *Scûsi.* ³⁰ *Álle côrte.* ³¹ *Odidte.* ³² *Dovête.*

³³ *Ódio.* ³⁴ The one from the other. ³⁵ *Brun.* ³⁶ *Ammazzâte.* ³⁷ *Am-*
mâzzo. ³⁸ *Ho.* ³⁹ *Permetterête.* ⁴⁰ That this man amuses (*divêrta*) him-
self to shake. ⁴¹ See **45**, c. ⁴² Seems-it (*pâre*) to you? ⁴³ *Sarêbbe.*

⁴⁴ *Incômodo.* ⁴⁵ *Ágita.* ⁴⁶ *Stia buñno.* ⁴⁷ *Dûnque.* ⁴⁸ *Dêve.* ⁴⁹ Take
(*pigli*, subj.) her then (*pâre*) for-yourself. ⁵⁰ *Tal.* ⁵¹ *Via.* ⁵² *Di-*

⁵³ *Intendêste.* ⁵⁴ **43**, b. ⁵⁵ *Hârno.*

AUXILIARY VERBS.

53. The irregular verbs *essere*, "to be," and *avére*, "to have," are the ones most used as auxiliaries in Italian. They are conjugated as follows:—

a. **Infinitives:** *essere*, to be; *essere státo*, to have been.

Participles: *esséndo*, being; *esséndo státo*, having been; *státo*, been.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Sóno,</i>	<i>Êra,</i>	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>Sarò,</i>
<i>séi,</i>	<i>éri,</i>	<i>fösti,</i>	<i>sardí,</i>
<i>è,</i>	<i>éra,</i>	<i>fu,</i>	<i>sarà,</i>
<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>eravámo.</i>	<i>fummo.</i>	<i>sarémo,</i>
<i>siéte;</i>	<i>eravdte.</i>	<i>föste,</i>	<i>saréte,</i>
<i>sóno.</i>	<i>érano.</i>	<i>fúrono.</i>	<i>saránno.</i>

PERFECT. PLUPERFECT. PRETERITE PERFECT. FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>Sóno státo (státa),</i>	<i>Êra státo (státa),</i>	<i>Fui státo (státa),</i>	<i>Sarò státo (státa),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
<i>sidmo státi (státe),</i>	<i>eravámo státi (státe),</i>	<i>fummo státi (státe),</i>	<i>sarémo státi (státe),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Sia,</i>	<i>Fössi,</i>	<i>Saréi,</i>	
<i>Sii or sia,</i>	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fössi,</i>	<i>saresti,</i>
	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fösse,</i>	<i>sarebbe.</i>
<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>fössimo,</i>	<i>sarémmo,</i>
<i>siáte.</i>	<i>siáte,</i>	<i>föste,</i>	<i>sareste,</i>
	<i>siano or sieno.</i>	<i>fössero.</i>	<i>sarebbero.</i>

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

PERFECT.

<i>Sia státo (státa),</i>	<i>Fössi státo (státa),</i>	<i>Saréi státo (státa),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

b. **Infinitives:** *avére*, to have; *avére avúto*, to have had.

Participles: *avéndo*, having; *avéndo avúto*, having had; *avúto*, had

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Hó,</i>	<i>Avéva,</i>	<i>Êbbi,</i>	<i>Avrò,</i>
<i>hdi,</i>	<i>avévi,</i>	<i>avésti,</i>	<i>avrdi,</i>
<i>ha,</i>	<i>avéva,</i>	<i>èbbe,</i>	<i>avrà,</i>
<i>abbiámo,</i>	<i>avevámo,</i>	<i>avémmo.</i>	<i>avrémoo,</i>
<i>avéte,</i>	<i>aveváte,</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avréte,</i>
<i>hánno.</i>	<i>avévano.</i>	<i>èbbero.</i>	<i>avránno.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Ho avúto,</i>	<i>Avéva avúto,</i>	<i>Êbbi avúto,</i>	<i>Avrò avúto,</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Abbi,</i>	<i>Avéssi,</i>	<i>Avrèi,</i>
<i>Abbiámo,</i>	<i>avéssi,</i>	<i>avréstí,</i>
<i>abbiáte.</i>	<i>avéssé,</i>	<i>avrèbbe,</i>
	<i>avéssimo,</i>	<i>avrémoo,</i>
	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avréste,</i>
	<i>avéssero.</i>	<i>avrèbbero.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
<i>Abbia avúto,</i>	<i>Avéssi avúto,</i>	<i>Avrèi avúto,</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

54. (1) The auxiliary of the passive is *essere*, "to be."

Ex.: *Sono amáto*, I am loved.

(2) The future ("shall," "will") and the conditional ("should," "would") are formed in Italian without any auxiliary.

Ex.: *Io andrò ed egli verrà*, I shall go, and he will come.

Vorrèi vedérlo, I should like to see him.

(3) The auxiliary of the perfect, pluperfect, preterite perfect, and future perfect tenses is *avére*, "to have," if the verb be active and transitive. If the verb be passive, reflexive, or reciprocal, the auxiliary is always *éssere*. If the verb be intransitive, the auxiliary is generally *éssere*, but sometimes *avére*.* See 47; (2), on p. 37.

Ex.: *Ho parláto*, I have spoken.

Avévanó fatto quéste côte, they had done these things.

Mi sóno fatto mále, I have hurt myself.

Le dônné si éranó sbagliáte, the women had made a mistake.

Sarò venúto, I shall have come ; *è nevicáto*, it has snowed.

a. A past participle used with the auxiliary *éssere* must agree with its subject in gender and number. But when the verb has a reflexive pronoun as *indirect object*, and some other word as *direct object*, the past participle may agree with the subject, or with the direct object, or remain invariable.

Ex.: *La ragázza è tornáta*, the girl has returned.

Le dônné si sóno disputáte, the women have disputed.

La sorélla si è fatta mále, our sister has hurt herself.

Ci siámo fátti onbre, we have done ourselves credit.

Ci siámo dátta (or *dáto*) *parôla d' onbre*, we have pledged our word of honor.

b. A past participle used with *avére* may or may not agree with its direct object, according to the choice of the writer. It usually does not agree when the object follows ; and it nearly always does agree when the object is a personal pronoun preceding the verb.

Ex.: *La birra che avéva bevíto* (or *bevúta*), the beer he had drunk.

Ho vedíto mólte côte, I have seen many things.

Li ho trováti, I have found them.

c. "To be," expressing a state or condition, is often rendered by *stáre* (92, 4), instead of *éssere*. *Stáre per* or *éssere per* (followed by the infinitive) means "to be on the point of."

* The use of *avére* with intransitive verbs must be learned by practice.

Ex.: *Sto bene*, I'm well; *cóme sta*, how are you?
Stáva per uscire, I was just going out.

d. English "am" (or "was") + the present participle, when expressing duration, is rendered either by the simple present (or imperfect) or by the same tense of *stáre** + the present participle; when denoting futurity, it is translated by the future (or conditional), sometimes by the present (or imperfect).

Ex.: *Cammináva*, he was walking; *státe lavorándo*, you are working.
Leggévano or *stávano leggéndo*, they were reading.
Médito or *sto meditándo*, I am meditating.
Dice che verrá (or *viene*), he says he is coming.
Dísse che verrébbe, he said he was coming.

e. A verb with the auxiliary "used to" (or "would" = "used to") is translated either by the simple imperfect, or by the infinitive with *solére*, "to be accustomed" (92, 14).

Ex.: *Vi andáva* (or *soléva andáre*) *ógni séra*, he used to go there every evening.

f. *Venire*, "to come" (92, 166), and *rimanére*, "to remain" (92, 16), are sometimes used as auxiliaries in the simple tenses of the passive, instead of *éssere*. *Andáre*, "to go" (92, 1), is similarly used, but always implying duty or obligation.

Ex.: *I ládri vénnero arrestáti*, the thieves were arrested.
Rimáse sorprésa, she was surprised.
Il fucile non va toccáto, the gun mustn't be touched.

g. The English auxiliary "do" is not expressed in Italian.

Ex.: *Non viene*, he does not come.

h. "To have a thing done" is *far fáre úna côsa* (92, 2).

Ex.: *Il re lo fíce ammazzáre*, the king had him killed.

* *Andáre* (92, 1) and *venire* (92, 166) are sometimes used instead of *stáre*.

55. The third person of the passive is very often replaced by the reflexive construction with *si*: as *si raccónata*, “it is related”; *quésto libro si lègge*, “this book is read”; *la spáda che mi si diéde*, “the sword that was given me”; *quélle côse si facévano*, “those things were done.” Many writers always make the verb agree with its subject in number; but in popular speech the verb is nearly always in the singular when its subject follows (as if *si* were the subject of the verb, and the original subject were the object): as *si védono* (or *véde*) *moltíssime côse*, “many things are seen”; *non si può* (or *pôssono*) *lèggere quésti libri*, “these books can’t be read.” *Si* belonging to a dependent infinitive always goes with the main verb; see **48, a.**

The construction with *si* is generally used also to render the English indefinite “they” followed by a verb: as *si dice*, “they say.” In this sense it is employed with neuter as well as with transitive verbs: as *si va spésso*, “people often go.” See also **63, a.** In this construction an object pronoun may precede *si*: as *lo si fa*, “it is done.”

56. Following are synopses of the compound tenses of transitive, neuter, reflexive, and passive verbs. In the paradigms given henceforth these forms will be omitted.

a. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of *trováre*, “to find,” and *venire*, “to come”:—

Avére trováto, to have found.

Avéndo trováto, having found.

Ho trováto, I have found.

Avéva trováto, I had found.

Èbbi trováto, I had found.

Avrò trováto, I shall have found.

Avrèi trováto, I should have found.

Abbia trováto, I have found.

Avéssi trováto, I had found.

Èssere venúto, to have come.

Essêndo venúto, having come.

Sóno venúto, I have come.

Èra venúto, I had come.

Fui venúto, I had come.

Sarò venúto, I shall have come.

Sarèi venúto, I should have come.

Sia venúto, I have come.

Fossi venúto, I had come.

b. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of *alzarsi* ("to raise one's self"), "to get up," and *andarsene*,* "to go away."

Infinitive PERFECT:	<i>Essersi alzato,</i>	<i>Essersene andato,</i>
Participle PERFECT:	<i>Esséndosi alzato,</i>	<i>Esséndosene andato,</i>
Indicative PERFECT:	<i>Mi sono alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne sono andato,</i>
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi éra alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne éra andato,</i>
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Mi fui alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne fui andato,</i>
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Mi sarò alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne sarò andato,</i>
Conditional PERFECT:	<i>Mi sarei alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne sarei andato,</i>
Subjunctive PERFECT:	<i>Mi sia alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne sia andato,</i>
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi fossi alzato.</i>	<i>Me ne fossi andato.</i>

c. Following is a synopsis of the entire passive of *amare*, "to love": —

Infinitive PRESENT:	<i>Essere amato,</i> to be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Essere stato amato,</i> to have been loved.
Participle PRESENT:	<i>Essendo amato,</i> being loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Essendo stato amato,</i> having been loved.
Indicative PRESENT:	<i>Sono amato,</i> I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sono stato amato,</i> I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Éra amato,</i> I was loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Éra stato amato,</i> I had been loved.
PRETERITE:	<i>Fui amato,</i> I was loved.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Fui stato amato,</i> I had been loved.
FUTURE:	<i>Sarò amato,</i> I shall be loved.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Sarò stato amato,</i> I shall have been loved.
Conditional:	<i>Sarei amato,</i> I should be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sarei stato amato,</i> I should have been loved.
Imperative:	<i>Sii amato,</i> be loved.
Subjunctive PRESENT:	<i>Sia amato,</i> I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sia stato amato,</i> I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Fossi amato,</i> I were loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Fossi stato amato,</i> I had been loved.

* *Andarsene* is composed of the verb *andare*, "to go," the reflexive *si*, and the adverb *ne*, "thence" (see 47, a).

57. "May," "might," "can," "could" are generally rendered by the proper tense of *potére* ;* "must," "ought," "shall" = "must," "should" = "ought," by *dovére* ;* "will" and "would" expressing volition, by *volére*.*

Ex. : *Può essere vero*, it may be true.

Non potéva parlare, he couldn't speak.

Dève pagárlo, he must pay him, he shall pay him.

Dovrébbe fárlo, he ought to do it, he should do it.

Vóglia sapére, I will know.

Non vorrèi andáre, I wouldn't go.

No preposition intervenes between these verbs and the dependent infinitive.

Ex. : *Hanno potíto dormire*, they have been able to sleep.

Potrémo parttre, we shall be able to start.

Dovémmo venire, we had to come.

Dovréte trovárla, you will have to find her.

Vorrà tornáre, he will want to return.

Vorréi sapére, I should like to know.

These verbs are not defective, like the English modal auxiliaries; hence in Italian the tense is expressed by the auxiliary itself, and not by the dependent infinitive. To find the proper form of *potére*, *dovére*, or *volére*, replace "may," etc., by the correct tense of "to be able"; "must," etc., by "to be obliged"; "will," etc., by "to want" or "to like": as "I could have said it" = "I should have (*avréi*) been able (*potíto*) to say it (*dírlo*)" = *avréi potíto dírlo*.

Ex. : *Avrébbe dovíto tacére*, he ought to have kept still.

Avrémmo volíto restáre, we would have stayed.

* See **92**, 21, 8, 19. The auxiliary of these verbs is regularly *avére*; but some writers use with them the auxiliary that belongs to the dependent infinitive: as *hánno potíto venire* or *sóno potíti venire*, "they have been able to come."

a. "Must" is also expressed by the impersonal verb *bisognare*, "to be necessary," followed by the infinitive or by *che*, "that," with the subjunctive. "To have to" is *avere da*.

Ex. : *Bisogna fárlo*, it must be done.

Bisogna che andiamo, we must go.

Ho da scrivere una lettera, I have to write a letter.

b. "To be able" meaning "to know how" is *sapere* (see 92, 6). "Not to be able to help" doing a thing is *non poter a méno di non* (with infinitive) or *non poter fáre a méno di* (with infinitive).

Ex. : *Non sèppé fárlo*, he couldn't do it.

Sa leggere e scrivere, he can read and write.

Non potè a méno di non ridere, he couldn't help laughing.

EXERCISE 13.

Giorgétto è un bambíno víspo, víspo. È sollécito ; álle sétte è già leváto, ed è già andáto nel giardíno. È mággio, e il giardíno è túutto fiorito ; rôse, gígli, viôle mándano¹ un odóre soáve. Giorgétto si strúgge² di cõgliere i fióri ; ma la mámma non vuôle³ : la mámma lo ha lasciáto andár nel giardíno, a pátto che non cogliésse⁴ i fióri. A un tráatto Giorgétto véde⁵ úna rôsa piú bêlla di tútte le áltre, non resíste⁶ piú al desidêrio di pigliárla. La mámma non lo sprà,⁷ non lo può⁸ sapére, — díce⁹ fra sè Giorgétto ; e stênde¹⁰ la máno al cespúglia, ed è per cõglierla. Ma che è státo ? Ritíra¹¹ lêsto la máno, e grída,¹² e piánge.¹³ La rôsa ha le spíne : il suo gámbo nascósto tra bellíssime fôglie è túutto piêno di spíne ; e le spíne gli hâranno bucáto tútta la máno. La máno è sanguinósa ; e Giorgétto piánge,¹³ e la mámma óra si avvedrà¹⁴ che il suo bambíno è disobbediente.

¹ Send forth. ² Is dying. ³ Is willing. ⁴ He should pick. ⁵ Sees. ⁶ Resists. ⁷ Will know. ⁸ Can. ⁹ Says. ¹⁰ Stretches out. ¹¹ He draws back. ¹² Screams. ¹³ Cries. ¹⁴ Will see.

EXERCISE 14.

Silvio Pellico was¹ confined in prison ; and there, in the silence of his² dungeon, he found³ a friend, a companion—a spider. Yes, a spider made⁴ his web in a corner of the prison, and Silvio did⁵ not-destroy-it⁶; on-the-contrary,⁷ he used-to-throw⁸ him crumbs⁹ of bread, and little by little he became-so-attached¹⁰ to that spider, and the spider to him, that the creature used-to-come-down¹¹ from his web and go¹² to find Pellico,¹³ and would-go¹² on his¹⁴ hand and take¹⁵ food⁹ from his¹⁴ fingers. One day the jailer removed¹⁶ the unhappy Pellico. The prisoner thought-of¹⁷ his spider, and said¹⁸: “ Now that I am-going-away,¹⁹ he will-come-back²⁰ perhaps, and will-find²¹ the prison empty ; or if there-is²² somebody else here,²³ he may²⁴ be an enemy of spiders,⁹ and tear down that beautiful web and crush the poor beast.”

¹ Preterite. ² See **45**, b. ³ *Trovò*. ⁴ *Féce*. ⁵ See **54**, g. ⁶ Not to-him it destroyed (*disfécè*). ⁷ *Ánzi*. ⁸ *Buttáva* : see **54**, e. ⁹ Def. art. ¹⁰ *Tánto si affezionò*. ¹¹ *Si movéva* : see **54**, e. ¹² *Andáva*. ¹³ See **13**, e. ¹⁴ See **45**, c. ¹⁵ *Prendéva*. ¹⁶ *Mutò di stánza*. ¹⁷ *Pensò a*. ¹⁸ *Disse*. ¹⁹ See **54**, d: *me ne vado*. ²⁰ *Ritornerà*. ²¹ *Troverà*. ²² *Vi sarà*. ²³ Omit. ²⁴ *Potrébbe* : see **57**.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

58. Italian verbs are divided into four conjugations, according as the infinitive ending is -*áre*, accented -*ére*, unaccented -*ere* (or -*rre*), or -*íre*. Regular verbs of the second and third conjugations are, however, inflected just alike.

a. The final *e* of the infinitive may be dropped before any word except one beginning with *s* impure.*

* Cf. **10**, b; **14**, b. Italians find it hard to pronounce three consecutive consonants of which the middle one is *s*.

THE REGULAR VERB.

59. *Parlare*, “to speak,” will serve as a model for the first conjugation. All compound tenses are omitted (see **56**) :—

Infinitive and Participles.

Parlare, parlando, parlato.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Párlo,</i>	<i>Parláva,</i>	<i>Parldi,</i>	<i>Parlerò,</i>
<i>párli,</i>	<i>parlávi,</i>	<i>parldsíti,</i>	<i>parlerdi,</i>
<i>párla,</i>	<i>parláva,</i>	<i>parlò,</i>	<i>parlerà,</i>
<i>parlidmo,</i>	<i>parlavámo,</i>	<i>parldmmo,</i>	<i>parlerémo,</i>
<i>parldte,</i>	<i>parlaváte,</i>	<i>parldste,</i>	<i>parleréte,</i>
<i>párlano.</i>	<i>parlavano.</i>	<i>parlarono.</i>	<i>parleranno.</i>

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Párli,</i>	<i>Parlássi,</i>	<i>Parleréi,</i>
<i>Párla,</i>	<i>párli,</i>	<i>parldssi,</i>	<i>parleréstí,</i>
	<i>párli,</i>	<i>parldsse,</i>	<i>parlerébbe,</i>
<i>parlidmo,</i>	<i>parlidmo,</i>	<i>parlássimo,</i>	<i>parlerémmo,</i>
<i>parldte.</i>	<i>parlidte,</i>	<i>parldste,</i>	<i>parleréste,</i>
	<i>párlino.</i>	<i>parldssero.</i>	<i>parlerébbero.</i>

a. Verbs whose infinitives end in *-care* or *-gare* insert *h* after the *e* or *g* in all forms where those letters precede *e* or *i*: as *pághi* (*pagáre*), “let him pay”; *cercherò* (*cercáre*), “I shall search.” Verbs in *-ciare* and *-giare* drop the *i* before *e* or *i*: as *mangi* (*mangiáre*), “thou eatest”; *comincerà** (*cominciáre*), “he will

* Some writers retain the *i* before *e*: as *comincierà*.

begin." But all other verbs in *-iare* drop the *i* only before another *i*: as *picchi* (*picchiáre*), "let him strike"; *pigli* (*pigliáre*), "thou takest"; but *picchierà*, *piglierà*.

b. The verbs *giocare*, *rotare*, *sonare* generally change *o* of the stem into *uo* in all forms where that vowel is accented: as *suoni*, "let him play"; *giuócano*, "they play." *Rinnovare* and *tonare* may make the same change. The *u* is sometimes used throughout.

60. Verbs of the second and third conjugations * are inflected like *crédere*, "to believe":—

Infinitive and Participles.

Crédere, *credéndo*, *credito*.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Crédo</i> ,	<i>Credéva</i> ,	<i>Credéi</i> (<i>credétti</i>),	<i>Crederò</i> ,
<i>crédi</i> ,	<i>credévi</i> ,	<i>credésti</i> ,	<i>crederdi</i> ,
<i>créde</i> ,	<i>credéva</i> ,	<i>credé</i> (<i>credétte</i>),	<i>crederà</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credevdmo</i> ,	<i>credémmo</i> ,	<i>crederímo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> ,	<i>credevdte</i> ,	<i>credésté</i> ,	<i>crederéte</i> ,
<i>crédono</i> .	<i>credévan</i> .	<i>credéróno</i> (<i>credéttoro</i>).	<i>crederdnnno</i> .

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Crédi</i> ,	<i>Créda</i> ,	<i>Credéssi</i> ,	<i>Crederéi</i> ,
	<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credéssi</i> ,	<i>crederéstí</i> ,
	<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credésse</i> ,	<i>crederébbe</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>crediám</i> ,	<i>credéssimo</i> ,	<i>crederémmo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> .	<i>credidte</i> ,	<i>credésté</i> ,	<i>crederéste</i> ,
	<i>crédano</i> .	<i>credéssero</i> .	<i>crederébb ero</i> .

* Most grammars and dictionaries class these two together as the "second conjugation."

Bátttere, compétere, convérgere, divérgere, lúccere, mésdere, miétere, páscere, prúdere, ripétere, strídere, tóndere, and their compounds do not have in the preterite the forms in parentheses.

Verbs in *-cere* and *-gere* insert after the *c* or *g* an *i* before the *u* of the past participle, but not before the *o* or *a* of the singular or third person plural of the present indicative or subjunctive: as *mésdere*; *mésco*, *méschi*, *mésce*, *mesciámo*, *mescéte*, *méscono*; *mésca*, etc., *mescano*; *mesciúto*.

61. Most verbs of the fourth conjugation * are inflected like *finire*, “to finish” :—

Infinitive and Participles.

<i>Finire</i> ,	<i>finéndo</i> ,	<i>finito</i> .
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Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Finisco</i> ,	<i>Finiva</i> ,	<i>Finii</i> ,	<i>Finirò</i> ,
<i>finisci</i> ,	<i>finivi</i> ,	<i>finisti</i> ,	<i>finirdi</i> ,
<i>finisce</i> ,	<i>finiva</i> ,	<i>finì</i> ,	<i>finirà</i> ,
<i>finidmo</i> ,	<i>finividmo</i> ,	<i>finimmo</i> ,	<i>finirémo</i> ,
<i>finite</i> ,	<i>finividte</i> ,	<i>finiste</i> ,	<i>finiréte</i> ,
<i>finiscono</i> .	<i>finivano</i> .	<i>finirono</i> .	<i>finirdnno</i> .

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Fintsca</i> ,	<i>Finissi</i> ,	<i>Finiréi</i> ,
<i>Finisci</i> ,	<i>finissi</i> ,	<i>finirésti</i> ,
	<i>finissa</i> ,	<i>finirébbe</i> ,
<i>finidmo</i> ,	<i>finissimo</i> ,	<i>finirémmo</i> ,
<i>finite</i> .	<i>finiste</i> ,	<i>finiréste</i> .
	<i>finissero</i> .	<i>finirébbero</i> .

Though inflected like *finire* in all other parts, *dormire*, *fuggire*, † *pentire*, *sentire*, *servire*, *vestire* are always, abor-

* Most grammars and dictionaries call this the “third conjugation.”

† *Fuggire* inserts no extra *i* (see last sentence of 60).

rire, *bollire*, and verbs in *-vertire* are generally, and *assorbire*, *inghiottire*, *mentire*, *nutrire*, *tossire* are often, in the present indicative, imperative, and subjunctive, conjugated after the model below. *Partire* and *sortire* are, when transitive, inflected like *finire*, when intransitive, like *sentire*.*

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
Sénto,		Sénta,
sénti,	Sénti,	sénta,
sénte,		sénta,
sentiámo,	sentiámo,	sentiámo,
sentite,	sentite.	sentidte,
séntono.		séntano.

62. The present participle of all verbs is invariable.

Ex.: *Stavámo parlándo*, we were speaking.

63. In all conjugations a form of the first person singular of the imperfect indicative ending in *o* instead of *a* is nearly always used in conversation, and occurs often in the works of modern authors: as *leggévo*, "I was reading."

a. In popular speech the first person plural of all tenses is generally replaced by the third person singular preceded by *si*: *nói áltrei si créde*, "we believe"; *nói si éra venúti*, "we had come"; *ci si decise*, "we decided (ourselves)."

b. Final *o* of the third person plural is frequently omitted: as *párlan di líi*, "they speak of him." Forms in *-ánnō* sometimes drop *-no*: as *dirán tutto*, "they will tell everything."

c. The imperfect indicative endings *-avámo*, *-aváte*, *-evámo*, *-eváte*, *-ivámo*, *-iváte* are often pronounced *-ávamo*, *-ávate*, etc.

d. Occasionally, especially in poetry, *-at-* is omitted from the ending of the past participle of the first conjugation: *destáto* = *déstō*.

* Compounds are conjugated like their simple verbs.

THE IRREGULAR VERB.

64. Certain parts of Italian irregular verbs are always regular: the example given below will show which they are. *Èssere* (see 53, a) is an exception to all rules.

65. Many irregular verbs that belong or once belonged to the third conjugation have the infinitive contracted (*fáre* for *fácere*, *díre* for *dícere*, *condúrre* for *condúcere*): in this case the future and conditional are formed from this contracted infinitive (*farò*, *diréi*, *condurrébbe*), while the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite are formed from the uncontracted stem (*facêndo*, *dicéva*, *conduciâmo*).

66. *Pórre* (for *pónere*), “to put,” a verb of the third conjugation, will serve to show which are the regular and which the irregular parts of irregular verbs: the forms printed in italics are regular in all verbs except *dáre*, *díre*, *èssere*, *fáre*, *stáre*; those in Roman type may be irregular.

Infinitive and Participles.

Pórre, *ponêndo*, pósto.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
Póngó,	<i>Ponéva</i> ,	Pósi,	Porrò,
póni,	<i>ponévi</i> ,	<i>ponéstí</i> ,†	porrái,
póne,	<i>ponéva</i> ,	póse,	porrà,
poníamo,	<i>ponevámo</i> ,	<i>ponémmo</i> ,†	porrémo,
<i>ponéte</i> ,*	<i>poneváte</i> ,	<i>ponéste</i> ,†	porréte,
póngono.	<i>ponévano</i> .	pósero.	porráno.

* See 66, 4.

† See 66, 3.

Imperative	Subjunctive.	Conditional.	
	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
Póni,	Pónga, póngá, póngga, poniámó, ponéte.	<i>Ponéssi,*</i> <i>ponéssi,</i> <i>ponéssé,</i> <i>ponéssimo,</i> <i>ponésté,</i> <i>ponéssero.</i>	Porréi, porrésti, porrébbe, porrémmo, porréste, porrébbero.

It will be seen that the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite indicative are always regular.

(1) *Dáre* and *stáre* have in the future and conditional *darò, daréi; starò, staréi*. Otherwise the only irregularity in the future and conditional is that they are contracted in many verbs even when the infinitive is uncontracted: as *vedére*, "to see," *vedrò*; *veníre*, "to come," *verréi*.

(2) From the first person singular of the preterite the other irregular persons can be constructed, the third person singular by changing the ending *i* to *e*, the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular.†

(3) The *regular* persons of the preterite and the whole imperfect subjunctive are slightly irregular in *dáre* and *stáre*, which substitute *e* for *a* in those forms (*désti, démmo, déste, déssi; stésti, stémmo, stéste, stéssi*).

(4) *Díre* (for *dícere*) and *fáre* (for *fácere*) have *dítē* and *fátē* in the second person plural of the present indicative.

a. Verbs whose stem ends in *l, n*, or *r* often drop final *e* or *i* in the singular of the present indicative and imperative: as *non vuol andáre*, "he will not go"; *vién qui*, "come here." See also 63, *a, b, c*.

* See 66, 3.

† This rule applies only to *irregular* preterites.

b. The three forms of the imperative are exactly like the corresponding persons of the present indicative, except in *avére*, *sapére*, and *volére*, where they follow the subjunctive (*ábbi, abbiámo, abbiáte*; *sáppi, sappiámo, sappiáte*; *vôgli, vogliámo, vogliáte*), and in *andáre*, *dáre*, *dire*, *fáre*, and *stáre*, which have in the singular *va'*, *da'*, *di'*, *fa'*, *sta'*.

c. The third person plural of the present indicative can always be constructed from the first person singular, from which can be formed also the whole present subjunctive except the first and second persons plural: these come from the first person plural of the present indicative. Exceptions to this rule are *andáre*, *avére*, *dáre*, *fáre*, *sapére*, and *stáre*, which have in the third person plural of the present indicative *vánno*, *hánno*, *dánno*, *fánno*, *sánno*, *stánno*; while *avére*, *dáre*, *sapére*, and *stáre* have in the present subjunctive *ábbia*, *dia*, *sáppia*, *stia*.

67. With the aid of the above notes any verb except *essere* can be constructed from the infinitive, the participles (the present participle often being necessary to show the uncontracted form of the infinitive), the present indicative, and the first person singular of the preterite and future. A list of irregular verbs begins on page 88.

a. In general, compound verbs not differing in conjugation from their simple verbs will be omitted from this list. All compounds of *dáre* and *fáre* are accented on the same syllable as the simple verbs: as *fa*, "he does"; *disfà*, "he undoes."

The compounds of *stáre* demand special mention: *ristáre*, *soprastáre*, *sottostáre*, *sovraстáre* are inflected like *stáre* (*ristà soprastétti, sottostáno*); *distáre* has no present participle, is regular in the present of all moods (*disto*, etc.), but otherwise is inflected like *stáre* (*distétti*, etc.); *constáre*, *contrastáre*, *instáre*, *ostáre*, *prestáre*, *restáre*, *sostáre* are regular throughout (*cônsita, contrástano, instái, ostárono, prestero, rësti, sostássi*).

68. In old Italian and in poetry both regular and irregular verbs differ in many ways from the normal types : some of the commonest variations are given below.

a. In the first and third persons singular and the third person plural of the imperfect indicative *v* is often dropped, but never in the first conjugation : *voléva* = *voléa* (also *volía*) ; *finívano* = *finiano*. Some of these forms are not uncommon in modern prose.

b. The conditional endings *-êi*, *-êbbe*, *-êbbero* are generally replaced in poetry by *-ia*, *-ia*, *-iano* : *crederêi* = *crederia*.

c. The future endings *-ò*, *-ándo* are sometimes replaced by *-ággio* or *-ábbo*, *-ággiorno* or *-ábbono* : *amerò* = *amerággio* ; *ameránno* = *amerábbono*.

d. In the third person plural of the preterite *-no* or *-ono* is often dropped : *amárono* = *amáro* or *amár* (also *amórno*, *amónno*). In the third person singular we find *amáo*, *credéo*, *sentío*.

e. Final *-ero* is often replaced by *-ono* : *avrêbbero* = *avrêbbono*.

f. In the first person plural final *o* is often dropped, and then the *m* sometimes becomes *n* : *andiámo* = *andiám* or *andián*.

g. In the first person plural of the present indicative *-iámo* may be replaced by *-ámo*, *-émo*, or *-ímo*, according to the conjugation.

h. Final *-iano*, wherever it occurs (also *-éano* in the imperfect), may be replaced by *-ieno* or *-iêno* : *avévano* = *aviêno*.

i. At the end of a word we often find *e* for *i*, sometimes *i* for *e* : *pênsi* = *pêñse* ; *ascoltáte* = *ascoltáti*.

j. *E* is sometimes added to a word ending in an accented vowel : *amò* = *amôe*.

EXERCISE 15.

Tânto all' andáre quânto al tornáre dállea scuôla, Enrîco dà¹ nôia a tútti ; pícchia i bambíni più piccíni di lúi, tíra i sássi a quâlche pôvero cáne che se ne va² tranquillamente pel suo viággio, rómpe le piânte del giardíno che dêve³ traversáre per andáre a scuôla o per tornáre a cásâ ; insómma è un contínuo far malánni.

Il báppo va² a lavoráre la mattína prêsto ; la mámma è maláta, e quíndi non lo pôssono⁴ accompagnáre. L' áltra mattína però gli segui brútta. Méntre andáva a scuôla, víde⁵ avánti a sè un bambíno piccínio, tútto vestító bêne, e che paréva sólo ; Enríco, sénza far tánti discórssi, arríva di diêtro, gli píglia il cappêllo e gliélo bútta in úna fónte che êra lì vicína. Il pôvero bambíno si métte a piángere, e Enríco cominciò a scappáre. Ma quéta vólta avéva fatto⁶ mále i suôi cónti : il bambíno non êra sólo, lo accompnáva un bel can barbóne. I can barbóni hánno tánto inten-diménto, che fânnó⁶ áltre côse ben più meraviglióse che andáre ad accompagnáre a scuôla un bambíno. Il barbóne dúnque, cóme víde⁵ il suo padroncínio assalito, vía diêtro ad Enríco che fuggíva ; in un áttimo lo raggiúnse,⁷ e agguantátagli úna gámaba, lo badáva a môrdere⁸ ; Enríco urláva, ma il cáne non lo lasciò finchè un signóre, che avéva vísto⁵ tútta la scêna, non lo minacciò col ba-stóne. Enríco êbbe stracciáti i calzóni, laceráta la cárne déllá gámaba, e fu pôi puníto dal maêstro e dái genitóri ; ma da quel górnro a quéta párté non dà¹ più nôia a nessúno, avêndo vedûtc che un cáne stéssso gli avéva insegnáto cóme fósse mále molestáre gli áltrei.

¹ From *dâre*, **92**, 3. ² *Andâre*, *andârsene*, **92**, 1. ³ *Dovére*, **92**, 8. ⁴ *Po-tére*, **92**, 21. ⁵ *Vedére*, **92**, 10. ⁶ *Fâre*, **92**, 2. ⁷ *Raggiúngere*, **92**, 138.

⁸ He kept biting him.

EXERCISE 16.

Have you ever observed what¹ happens when a pot of water boils at the fire? The steam of the water rises like so-much smoke, and remains attached to the lid that covers the pot ; when this steam has begun to cool, it becomes² water once-more,² and falls³ down again³ drop by drop. In-like-manner⁴ it happens with⁵ the vapors which the sun and the heat lift from the earth. The vapors rise, collect themselves on⁶ high in little bubbles, and thus united they form clouds.⁷ When these clouds are very-much⁸ charged with⁹ moisture, they resolve themselves into water ; and

the water, falling³ down again³ in drops where the wind carries it, forms rain.⁷ So¹⁰ rain⁷ is-only¹¹ steam turned-back-into¹² water. The cloud, too,¹³ is-only¹¹ a quantity of steam not-very¹⁴ dense and not-very¹⁴ high¹⁵ in the air. This vapor, by¹⁶ remaining low, prevents us sometimes from-seeing¹⁷ objects⁷ even at a¹⁶ small distance from us.

¹ Quelло che. ² To become once more = ritornare. ³ To fall again = ricascare. ⁴ Medesimamente. ⁵ Per. ⁶ In. ⁷ See 13, b. ⁸ Molto. ⁹ Di. ¹⁰ Dunque. ¹¹ Non è altro che. ¹² Tornato. ¹³ Poi. ¹⁴ Poco. ¹⁵ Sollevato. ¹⁶ Omit. ¹⁷ Di vedere.

MOODS AND TENSES.

69. The English present participle used as subject, predicate nominative, or direct object of a verb must be rendered in Italian by the infinitive, nearly always preceded by the definite article.

Ex.: *Mi piace il viaggiare*, I like travelling.

Rifarsela cogli animali è da sciocchi, taking vengeance on animals is folly.

La nostra prima cura fu il cercare una pensione, our first care was hunting up a boarding-house.

Odio lo studiare, I hate studying.

70. The English present participle preceded by a preposition is translated as follows: (1) If the preposition is a necessary part of the thought, it is expressed in Italian, and the English present participle is rendered by the infinitive with the definite article. This article is, however, omitted (unless it would be used in English) after the prepositions *di*, "of"; *dopo di*, "after"; *invéce di*, "instead of"; *prima di*, "before"; *senza*, "without."

Ex.: *Óltre il fâre scarabocchi scrive male*, besides making blots he writes badly.

Parlai cóntra il trárre útile di quella disgrázia, I spoke against utilizing that misfortune.

Il vizio di fumáre, the habit of smoking.

Ho l' abitudine di coricármì tardì, I am in the habit of going to bed late.

Invéce di dírmi tutto, instead of telling me everything.

Príma di morire, before dying.

Parlidimo sénza riflettere, we speak without thinking.

(2) If in English the omission of the preposition, although it made the construction awkward, would not essentially change the meaning, the phrase is rendered in Italian by the present participle without any preposition.

Ex.: *Studiándo si impádra*, (through) studying we learn.

Dovrèi corrispóndere álla sua cortesia ascoltándola, I ought to acknowledge her courtesy (by) listening to her.

Partêndo incontrò un amíco, (on) going away he met a friend.

Copiándo non fa erróri, (in) copying he makes no mistakes.

(3) "To amuse one's self by . . ." and "to weary one's self by . . ." are *divertírsi a . . .* and *affannársi a . . .* with the infinitive: as *si divérte a tirár sássi*, "he amuses himself throwing stones." Some other verbs often take this construction.

71. Following are some other rules for the use of the infinitive and participles.

a. When any verb is used as an auxiliary, the mood and tense are expressed in that verb, and not in the dependent infinitive (see **57**).

Ex.: *Avrèi potuto fárlo*, I could have done it.

b. After *fâre*, "to make" or "to have" (= "to cause"), *sen-tire* and *udire*, "to hear," and *vedere* "to see," the Italian present

infinitive is used to render an English past participle. After *lasciare*, "to let," and often after the preposition *da* an Italian active infinitive is used to translate a passive one in English.

Ex.: *Si fa capire*, he makes himself understood.

Farò fâre un pâio di scârpe, I shall have a pair of shoes made.

L'ho sentito dîre, I have heard it said.

Lo vide ammazzare, he saw him killed.

Si lascia ingannare, he lets himself be deceived.

Non c' è niente da fâre, there is nothing to be done.

c. The Italian past participle is inflected like any other adjective: The present participle is invariable. When in English the present participle is used adjectively, without any verbal force whatsoever, it is translated, not by the participle, but by a verbal adjective, which can be formed from almost any Italian verb by changing the infinitive ending into -ânte for the first conjugation, and into -ênte for the others. This adjective may be used substantively. Some writers have used it as a participle.

Ex.: *Questi vâsi sôno rôtti*, these vases are broken.

La dônya sta cucêndo, the woman is sewing.

Stâvano parlândo, they were speaking.

Un animâle parlânte, a speaking animal.

Acqua bollânte, boiling water; *dûe amânti*, two lovers.

d. A whole protasis is often expressed in Italian by a present participle, or by an infinitive with *a*.

Ex.: *Andândovi lo vedrâbbe*, if he went there, he would see it.

A bucdrsi esce il sângue, if you prick yourself, blood comes.

e. Writers sometimes use, instead of a clause in indirect discourse, an infinitive followed by the word that would have been subject of the clause.

Ex.: *Dissé essere quâsto l' uômo che cercavâmo*, he said this was the man we were looking for.

72. In negative commands the infinitive is always used instead of the second person singular of the imperative.

Ex.: *Tròvalo*, find it; *non lo trovare*, do not find it.

73. When an action is represented as having taken place and still continuing, the English uses the perfect or pluperfect tense, the Italian the present or imperfect.

Ex.: *Stúdio l'italiano da otto mési*, I have studied Italian for eight months.

74. In subordinate clauses referring to the future and introduced by a conjunction of time, where the present is often used in English, the future tense must be employed in Italian.

Ex.: *Quando vi andrà, glielo dirà*, when I go there, I'll tell him.

a. The future is often used, without any idea of future time, to express probability.

Ex.: *Sarà uscito*, he has probably gone out.

Avrà molto denaro, he probably has a great deal of money.

75. The difference between the imperfect and the preterite is this: the preterite is used of an event that occurred at a definite date in the past, the imperfect is used in a description or in speaking of an accessory circumstance or an habitual action in past time — the preterite is a narrative, the imperfect a descriptive tense. The preterite perfect is used (instead of the pluperfect) only after conjunctions meaning "as soon as" (*appena che*, *súbito che*, *tôsto che*), and sometimes after *dópo che*, "after."*

* It is used also in phrases like: *in cinque minuti ebbe finita la lettera*, "in five minutes he had the letter finished."

Ex. : *Entrò mentre dormivamo*, he came in while we slept.

Facevo così ogni mattina, I did so every morning.

Lo fece l'anno scorso, he did it last year.

Tosto che l'ebbe visto, uscì, as soon as he had seen it, he went

a. In conversation the perfect is often used instead of the pret-
erite, when the event is not remote.

Ex. : *Vi sono andato ieri*, I went there yesterday.

76. The conditional, like the English “should” and “would,” has two uses: in indirect discourse after a principal verb in a past tense it expresses the tense which in direct discourse would be future;* in the conclusion of a conditional sentence it is used when the protasis is (or, if expressed, would be) in the imperfect subjunctive (see 77).

Ex. : *Disse che lo farebbe*, he said he would do it.

Se fosse vero lo crederei, if it were true, I should believe it.

Questa casa mi converrebbe, this house would suit me.

77. When a condition is contrary to fact, or consists of a more or less unlikely supposition referring to future time,† the protasis is in the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive, the apodosis in the conditional;‡ otherwise both protasis and apodosis are in the indicative.

Ex. : *Se l'avessi te lo daréi*, if I had it, I should give it thee.

Se fosse tornato l'avrei veduto, if he had returned, I should have seen him.

Se venisse noi ce ne andremmo, if he came, we should go.

Se vi andassi morrei, if I should go there, I should die.

* The perfect of the future or the conditional is sometimes used where the simple tense would be expected: *disse che non l'avrebbe fatto più*, “he said he would do it no more.”

† Rendered in English by the imperfect, or by the auxiliary “should.”

‡ The imperfect indicative is occasionally used to replace the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive of the protasis and the conditional of the apodosis.

Se non è véro è ben trováto, if it isn't true, it's a good invention.

Se lo fíce sarà púnito, if he did it, he will be punished.

a. The missing persons of the imperative are supplied from the present subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive is used to express a wish that is not likely to be realized.

Ex.: *Si accòmodi*, be seated (sing.); *stiano zítti*, be quiet (plur.).

Sia púre, be it so; *vèngano sítito*, let them come at once.

Fosse púre, would it were so!

b. When a relative clause restricts its antecedent to one of all its possible conditions or actions, the verb of that relative clause is in the subjunctive,—the present subjunctive if the verb on which it depends be present or future, the imperfect if it be past or conditional.

Ex.: *Non c' è animále piú bellino d' un gátto giovane che fáccia il chiásso*, there is no animal prettier than a kitten that is at play.

Dóve troveréte un giovine che spòsi vóli, where will you find a young man who will marry you?

Vorréi vedere un bel quádro che non fosse antico, I should like to see a fine picture that is not old.

c. The verb of a subordinate clause depending on an impersonal verb, on a superlative, or on one of the words "first," "last," and "only" is in the subjunctive. This rule does not apply to reflexive verbs, nor to affirmative phrases meaning "it is true" or "it is because."

Ex.: *Bisognò ch' io vi andássi*, I had to go there.

È giústo che siano puniti, it's right they should be punished.

Il piú bello ch' io consca, the finest that I know.

Si véde che non è cosí, you see it isn't so.

È véro che ci sóno státo, it's true that I've been there.

d. The subjunctive is used after all conjunctions meaning "although," "as if," "unless," "provided that," "in order that," "in such a way that" (denoting purpose), "before," "until" (referring to future), "whenever," "wherever," "without."

Ex.: *Benchè stia nascosto, lo troverò, dovunque sta*, although he be hidden, I shall find him, wherever he is.

Partirò a meno che egli non venga, I shall go unless he comes.

Lo fece perchè io venissi, he did it that I might come.

La divisere in modo che le due parti fossero uguali, he divided it in such a way that the two parts should be equal.

Aspetta finchè torni, wait until I return.

e. The subjunctive is used after the indefinite words and phrases *quale che*, *qualunque*, *chiunque*, *checcchè*, *per quanto*.

Ex.: *Chiunque venga*, whoever comes.

Qualunque disgrazia che succeda, whatever misfortune happens.

Per quante volte ci vada, however many times I go there.

Per quanto ricco egli sta, however rich he may be.

f. The verb of an indirect question is nearly always in the subjunctive when it depends on a main verb either in a past tense or in the conditional.

Ex.: *Domandano se il re è morto*, they ask whether the king is dead.

Domandò se il padre fosse uscito, he asked whether his father was out.

g. In a clause dependent on a verb of saying the subjunctive is used if the main verb is negative, or interrogative, or in the conditional, or in a past tense. It is generally not used, however, after an affirmative verb in a past tense when the author himself wishes to imply that the indirect statement is true.

Ex.: *Dice che la cosa è chiarissima*, he says the thing is perfectly clear.

Non dico che questo sia vero, I don't say this is true.

Dissero che lo zio fosse ammalato, they said their uncle was ill.

Gli dissi che mi chiamava Enrico, I told him my name was Henry.

h. The subjunctive is used after verbs expressing causation, concession, desire, emotion, prevention, and uncertainty : *i.e.*, after verbs of bringing about ; granting, permitting ; commanding, hoping, requesting, wishing ; fearing, regretting, rejoicing ; forbidding, hindering ; being ignorant, denying, disbelieving, doubting, expecting, pretending, supposing, suspecting, thinking. But *sperare*, "to hope," very often does not take the subjunctive.

Ex. : Non so chi siano, I don't know who they are.

Vorréi che non fósse accadíto, I wish it had not happened.

Supponidamo che sia prováto, let us suppose that it is proved.

Spéro che verrà, I hope he will come.

i. *Se*, "if," is occasionally omitted before an imperfect subjunctive ; in this case the subject, if expressed, must follow the verb.

Ex. : Saréi felice ventsse égli, I should be happy, should he come.

EXERCISE 17.

La mámma di Alfrédo avéva lasciáto un anêllo d' ôro sul casettóne. Alfrédo vólle¹ métterselo in díto. Che giudízio ! preténdere che l' anêllo délla mámma pôssa² stáre in un ditíno d' un fanciúllo ! Se lo míse³ nel díto grôsso e pôi s' affacciò álla finêstra ; l' anêllo cascò di sótto, e non se ne sêppe⁴ più nûlla. La mámma cérra l' anêllo, ma non c' éra più ; cérra di qui, di là, di sópra, cérra per tútto, nè l' anêllo si può² trováre. Allóra chiáma Alfrédo e gli dice⁵ :— Bambíno, dímmi⁶ la veritâ ; hái préso⁷ tu il mio anêllo ? l' hái pêrso⁸ tu ?— Alfrédo, cattivo, dísse⁵ di no. La mámma si ricordáva bêne d' avérlo lasciáto nel vassoíno sul casettóne. Non credéva Alfrédo capáce di dir le bugié, quíndi sospeccò che qualcúno l' avésse rubáto. Ci andáva in cásá⁹ úna bambína, figliuôla d' un antíco suo servítore, e il sospêttó cárde¹⁰ sópra quésta pôvera creatúra. La mámma di Alfrédo non la vólle¹ più in cásá ; ma l' allontanò con bêlla maniéra, e nessúnc si avvýde¹¹ di nûlla, perchè quélla signóra éra buôna. Però la

bugia di Alfrédo féce¹² si che súa madre credésse ládra quélла pôvera bambína. Dío perdóni Alfrédo, Dío gl' ispíri di rimediáre a sì brútta azíone ; váda,¹³ si bútti ái piêdi délla mámma, le rac-cónti tútto, e non comméttta mái più di quéste azionácce.

¹ From *volére*, **92**, 19. ² *Potére*, **92**, 21. ³ *Mettére*, **92**, 73. ⁴ *Sapére*, **92**, 6. ⁵ *Dire*, **92**, 164. ⁶ *Dire*: see **48**, d. ⁷ *Préndere*, **92**, 87. ⁸ *Pérdere*, **92**, 83. ⁹ There used to come to the house. ¹⁰ *Cadére*, **92**, 7. ¹¹ *Avvedérsi*, **92**, 10. ¹² *Fâre*, **92**, 2. ¹³ *Andrére*, **92**, 1.

EXERCISE 18.

We inhabit the earth ; but not all the earth has the same name everywhere : the earth is-divided¹ into five parts, and every part has its name. The five parts of the earth are-called¹ : Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Oceanica. Imagine you-cut-open² the earth in the middle and place³ it on a table, in-such-a-way⁴ that the inside shall-rest⁵ on the table, and the outside shall-present⁵ itself to your eyes. You will have two circles : in the circle that lies⁶ at your right are⁷ Europe, Asia, Africa, and a part of Oceanica ; in the circle that lies⁶ on-the⁸ left are⁷ America and the other part of Oceanica. But the ancients did⁹ not¹⁰ believe that the earth was round, nor did⁹ they know that its parts were five. They thought that the earth was flat and surrounded by the sea ; they knew, moreover,¹¹ only¹² three parts : Europe, Asia, Africa. They never¹³ would have dreamed that the earth was round, and that on¹⁴ the side opposite to the-one¹⁵ which they inhabited there¹⁶ was inhabited land. America was discovered 395 years ago by an Italian who was-called¹ Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was-born¹⁷ in a village near Genoa in 1447. His parents were poor ; his father earned hardly enough-to¹⁴ support the family. However, by-dint¹⁸ of sacrifices they had¹⁹ him study ; and as²⁰ Christopher studied willingly, he grew up a fine²¹ boy. When it was time²² to-choose²³ a profession, he chose to-be-a²⁴ sailor. In⁸ those times they believed that the world ended

after Africa ; but Columbus, on-the-contrary,²⁵ persuaded himself that the world ought²⁶ not¹⁰ to²⁶ end there, and that by continuing to sail, one¹ ought²⁶ to²⁶ turn and come-back to the same point.

¹ See 55. ² *Di aprire.* ³ *Di posdre.* ⁴ *In mōdo.* ⁵ See 77, d. ⁶ Use *restāre.* ⁷ *C' è.* ⁸ *A.* ⁹ See 54, g. ¹⁰ *Non*, "not," must precede the verb. ¹¹ *Pōi.* ¹² See 82. ¹³ See 83. ¹⁴ *Da.* ¹⁵ *Quella.* ¹⁶ *Vi.* ¹⁷ To be born = *nāscere*, 92, 77. ¹⁸ *A fōrza.* ¹⁹ Use *fīre*, 92, 2. ²⁰ *Perchē.* ²¹ *Brdvo.* ²² Use def. article. ²³ *Di scéglieere.* ²⁴ *Di fīre il.* ²⁵ *Invéce.* ²⁶ See 57.

CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, AND ADVERBS.

CONJUNCTIONS.

78. The principal conjunctions are :—

After, <i>dōpo che.</i>	Granting that, <i>dāto che.</i>
Also, <i>ánche, pùre.</i>	However (= nevertheless), <i>però, pùre.</i>
Although, <i>benchē, sebbène, non ostānte che.</i>	However (before an adj.), <i>qualunque, per quānto.</i>
And, <i>e.</i>	If, <i>se</i> (occasionally <i>quāndo, óve</i>).
As, <i>cóme, quānto</i> (after <i>tānto</i>).	In case, <i>cāso.</i>
As (= since), <i>siccóme, poichē.</i>	In order that, <i>perchē, acciochē, affinchē.</i>
As fast as, <i>vía vía che.</i>	Much less, <i>non che.</i>
As if, <i>cóme se, quāsì.</i>	Neither . . . nor, <i>nè . . . nè.</i>
As long as, <i>finchē.</i>	Nevertheless, <i>tuttavia, nondiméno, però.</i>
As well as, <i>cóme ánco.</i>	Nor, <i>nè, nemménno, neppùre.</i>
Because, <i>perchē.</i>	Nor . . . either, <i>nemménno, neppùre.</i>
Before, <i>prima che, avánti che.</i>	Nor even, <i>nednche, neppùre.</i>
Both . . . and, <i>e . . . e.</i>	Not to say . . . but even, <i>non che . . . mā.</i>
But, <i>ma.</i>	Or, <i>o, ovvérō, ossia.</i>
Either . . . or, <i>o . . . o.</i>	Or else, <i>ossia.</i>
Even if, <i>ánche se, ancorchē.</i>	Provided that, <i>purchē.</i>
Except that, <i>se non che.</i>	Rather, <i>ánzi.</i>
For, <i>ché.</i>	Since (temporal), <i>dacché.</i>

Since (causal), <i>poichè</i> , <i>siccome</i> .	Too, <i>pure</i> , <i>anche</i> .
So, <i>dunque</i> , <i>adunque</i> .	Unless, <i>a meno che non</i> , <i>eccetto che non</i> , <i>senza che</i> .
So that (result), <i>di modo che</i> , <i>sicchè</i> .	Until, <i>finchè non</i> .
So that (= in order that), <i>perchè</i> .	When, <i>quando</i> .
Than, <i>che</i> .	Whence, <i>donde</i> .
That.	Where, <i>dove</i> , <i>ove</i> , <i>là dove</i> .
That (= in order that), <i>perchè</i> .	Wherever, <i>dovunque</i> .
Then, <i>dunque</i> .	Whether, <i>se</i> .
Therefore, <i>dunque</i> , <i>però</i> , <i>perciò</i> , <i>adunque</i> (at the beginning of a clause).	While, <i>mentre</i> , <i>mentre che</i> .

The final vowel of *anche*, *che*, *dove*, *neppure*, and *ove* is generally elided before *e* or *i*.

a. Of the above conjunctions *acciochè*, *affinchè*, *a meno che non*, *ancorchè*, *avanti che*, *benchè*, *caso*, *cóme se*, *dato che*, *dovunque*, *eccetto che non*, *nonostante che*, *perchè* meaning "in order that," *per quanto*, *prima che*, *purchè*, *qualunque*, *quasi*, *sebbene*, and *senza che* are followed by the subjunctive. For the use of *che*, "that," with the subjunctive, see 77, c, g, h. *Cóme* is occasionally used for *cóme se*, and then it takes the subjunctive. *Finchè* when referring to the future sometimes has the sense of *finchè non*, and then it generally takes the subjunctive. *Se* is followed by the subjunctive when it introduces an indirect question or statement dependent on a verb in a past tense, or a condition contrary to fact. *Quando* and *ove*, meaning "if," frequently take the subjunctive when *se* would not. — For examples, see 77, c, d, f, g, h.

b. *Che* cannot be omitted in Italian as "that" is in English : * as *disse che fosse vero*, "he said it was true." *Se* can be omitted before an imperfect subjunctive : see 77, i.

* It is omitted, however, in the following peculiarly Italian construction : *il ragazzo paréva fosse felice*, "the boy seemed to be happy"; that is, between a verb of seeming and the subjunctive dependent on it, when in English the construction would be a verb of seeming with a dependent infinitive. It is occasionally omitted also after verbs of wishing, hoping, and fearing: as *spéro mi scriva presto*, "I hope you will write to me soon."

c. *E* and *o* are often written *ed* and *od* before a vowel.

Ex.: *Mio pàdre ed io*, my father and I.

d. Between a verb of motion and an infinitive "and" is rendered by the preposition *a*.

Ex.: *Andrà a cercárlo*, I'll go and look for it.

e. When *anche*, "also" or "too," relates to a personal pronoun, the disjunctive form of that pronoun must follow *anche*, even if some form of the same pronoun has already been expressed.

Ex.: *Andrémo anche noi*, we shall go too.

Párte anch' egli, he goes away too.

Trovdi anche lúi, I found him too.

Vénnero anch' éssi, they came too.

Lo or me lo diéde anche a me, he gave it to me too.

Ti piáce anche a te, you like it too.

PREPOSITIONS.

79. The principal prepositions are:—

About (= approximately), *circa*.

About (= around), *intórno a*, *at-tórno a*.

Above, *sópra*.

According to, *segundo*.

After, *dópo*, *dópo di*.

Against, *cóntra*, *cóntro*.

Along, *lúngo*.

Among, *fra*, *tra*.

Around, *intórno a*, *attórno a*.

As far as, *fino a*, *sino a*.

As for, *per*, *quánto a*, *in quánto a*.

As to, *rispètto a*.

At, *a*.

Because of, *per motivo di*.

Before (time), *prima di*, *innánzi*.

Before (place), *davánti a*, *innánzi*.

Behind, *diéstro*.

Below, *sotto*.

Beside (place), *accánto a*.

Besides, beside (= in addition to),
oltre.

Between, *fra*, *tra*.

Beyond, *oltre*, *al di là di*.

By, *da*, *accánto a* (= beside).

By means of, *per mèzzo di*.

During, *duránte*.

Except, *tráinne*, *eccéttó*, *fuòri di*.

For, *per*.

From, *da*, *fin da*.

In, *in*.

In front of, *davánti a*, *innánzi*.

Inside of, <i>d'entro di</i> .	Round and round, <i>torno torna a</i> .
Instead of, <i>invéce di</i> .	Since, <i>da</i> .
In the midst of, <i>in mezzo a</i> .	To, <i>a</i>
Into, <i>in</i> .	Toward, <i>vérso</i> .
Near, <i>vicino a</i> .	Through, <i>per</i> .
Of, <i>di</i> .	Under, <i>sotto</i> .
On, <i>su</i> (before a vowel, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .	Upon, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .
On this side of, <i>al di qua di</i> .	Up to, <i>fino a, sino a</i> .
On to, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .	With, <i>con</i> .
Opposite, <i>dirimpétto a</i> .	Within, <i>fra, tra</i> .
Out of, <i>da, di, fuòri di</i> .	Within (= inside of), <i>d'entro di</i> .
Outside of, <i>fuòri di</i> .	Without, <i>sénza</i> .
Over, <i>sópra</i> .	Without (= outside of), <i>fuòri di</i> .

When governing a personal pronoun *cóntra, diéstro, dópo, sénza, sópra, sótto*, and often *fra* and *vérso* take *di* after them : as *sénza di me*, "without me"; *fra di lóro*, "among themselves." After *con*, *in*, *per*, a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i**: as *la stráda*, "the street"; *in istráda*, "in the street."

a. "To" before the name of a country, after a verb of motion, is *in*.

Ex.: *Andiámoo in Fráncia*, let us go to France.

b. "To" before an infinitive is rendered in Italian as follows:

(1) After the verbs *bastáre*, "suffice"; *bisognáre*, "need"; *convenire*, "suit"; *desideráre*, "desire"; *dovére*, "must," "ought"; *fáre*, "make"; *lasciare*, "let"; *parére*, "seem"; *potére*, "can," "be able"; *sapére*, "know"; *sentire*, "hear," "feel"; *solére*, "be accustomed"; *udire*, "hear"; *vedere*, "see"; and *volére*, "wish," "to" before a following infinitive is omitted. It is omitted also in exclamations and indirect questions consisting only of an interrogative and an infinitive.

* Cf. 58, a.

Ex. : Dovrèi capire, I ought to understand.

Bisogna pensárci, it is necessary to look out for it.

Potrémó venire, we shall be able to come.

Non sa che fáre nè dóve avvólgersi, he doesn't know what to do nor where to turn.

(2) After verbs of accustoming, attaining, beginning, compelling, continuing, hastening, helping, inviting, learning, preparing, teaching, and after verbs of motion, "to" before a following infinitive is *a*.

Ex. : Andránno a vedérla, they will go to see her.

Si affrettò a rispondere, he hastened to reply.

(3) After all other verbs it is *di*; but "to" denoting purpose or result is *per*, and "to" indicating duty or necessity is *da*.

Ex. : Gli díssi di scrivere, I told him to write.

Mi è gráto di dírlo, I am happy to say so.

Légge per divertírsi, he reads to amuse himself.

È tróppo bássو per arrivárci, he's too short to reach it.

Ho qualchecôsa da fáre, I have something to do.

c. "By" denoting the agent is *da*.

Ex. : Fu fáttò da lúi, it was done by him.

d. "In" is *in*; but when expressing future time it is *fra*.

Ex. : Fra tre giórni sarà finito, in three days it will be finished.

e. "For" is *per*: as *l' ha fáttò per me*, "he has done it for me." But in the sense of "since," in speaking of past time, "for" is *da*. "For," meaning "during," is omitted or translated *duránte*. Sentences like "it is right for him to do it" must be translated by *che* with the subjunctive: *è giústo che lo fáccia*.

Ex. : Dimóra da mólti ánni a Firénze, he has lived for many years at Florence (see 73).

Resterò cinque settimáne, I shall stay for five weeks.

Piôvve duránte un mése, it rained for a month.

Bisogna ch' io váda, it is necessary for me to go.

f. "From" is *da*; but before adverbs and sometimes after verbs of departing it is *di*. In speaking of time it is generally *fin da*.

Ex.: *È lontano di qua*, it is far from here.

Esco di casa, I go out of the house.

Fin dal principio, from the beginning.

g. *Da* has, in addition to the meanings "by," "from," "since," another sense hard to render in English: it may be translated "as," "characteristic of," "destined for," "such as to," or "suited to," according to the context. *Da* means also "at the house of" or "to the house of." *Da* corresponds to English "on" or "at" before the word "side," *párte*, used in its literal sense.

Ex.: *Prometto da uomo d'onore*, I promise as a man of honor.

Il Salvini da Otello, Salvini as Othello.

Saréste tanto buono da venire, would you be so good as to come?

Questo è da sciocchi, this is acting like a fool.

Il bambino ha un giudizio da grande, the child has the judgment of a grown person.

La sala da pranzo, the dining-room.

Una tazza da caffè, a coffee-cup.

L'ho veduto dal Signor Neri, I saw him at Mr. Neri's.

Viene da me, he comes to my house.

Da questa párte, on this side.

h. *A* is often used before a noun — not indicating material (which is expressed by *di*) nor purpose (expressed by *da*) — that describes another noun, when in English these two substantives would form a compound word.

Ex.: *Una macchina a vapore*, a steam-engine.

Una sedia a dondolo, a rocking-chair.

Uno sgabello a tre piedi, a three-legged stool.

i. *Èssere per* or *stare per* means "to be about to."

Ex.: *Stava per parlare*, he was on the point of speaking.

j. In some idiomatic phrases *di* is used in Italian when another preposition would be employed in English.

Ex.: *Di giorno, di notte*, by day, by night.

Èssere contento di una cosa, to be satisfied with a thing.

Vivo di pane, I live on bread.

Che faceva delle forbici, what did he do with the scissors?

ADVERBS.

80. (1) Adverbs, unless they begin the clause, are generally placed immediately after the verb; *non*, however, always precedes the verb. When a compound tense is used, the adverb nearly always follows the past participle, but *già*, *mai*, *più*, and *sempre* usually precede it. See also **84.** *Non* precedes a conjunctive and follows a disjunctive pronoun.

Ex.: *Non ci vado mai*, I never go there.

Ho parlato spesso, I have often spoken.

Non ha sempre parlato così, he hasn't always talked so.

Io non lo vedo, I don't see him.

(2) Adverbs are compared like adjectives (see **31**) ; but "better," "worse," "more," "less" are respectively *meglio*, *peggio*, *più*, *meno*.

81. "Yes" is *sì* or *già*: *sì* when it expresses real affirmation, *già* when it denotes passive assent. "No" is *no*. "Not" is *non*, after which a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i*. "Or not" at the end of a clause is *o no*: as *sia vero o no*, "whether it be true or not."

Ex.: *Le piace? — Sì*. — "Do you like it?" "Yes."

Che tempaccio! — Già. — "What nasty weather!" "Yes."

Sta bene, he is well; *non istà bene*, he isn't well.

a. "What?" meaning "what do you say?" is *cóme?* *Che* and the interjection *o* are often used to introduce questions.

Ex.: *O perché non rispondéte? — Cómo? — Che siéte sórdo, signóre?*
— "Why don't you answer?" "What?" "Are you deaf, sir?"

b. "Very" is *mólto* (see, however, **35, a**). Instead of using a word or suffix for "very," the Italians often repeat the emphasized adjective or adverb.

Ex.: *È móltó béllo* or *è bellissímo*, it is very beautiful.

I suóis genítóri éranó pôveri pôveri, his parents were very poor.

82. "Only" may be translated by the adverb *sólo*, *soltánto*, or *solaménte*; or by the adjective *sólo*. When it modifies anything but a verb, it is often rendered by *non . . . che*, with the whole verb intervening, and with the word modified by "only" immediately after *che*.

Ex.: *Non ne ho compráto che díe*, I have bought only two of them.

83. "Never" is *non . . . mái*, with the inflected part of the verb intervening. "Just," as an adverb of time, is *or óra*. "Early" is *préstó*, *per têmpo*, or *di buon' óra*. "This morning" is *stamáne*; "last night" is *stanôtte*. "The day after to-morrow" and "the day before yesterday" are respectively *domán l' áltro* and *ier l' áltro*. "A week, a fortnight from to-day" are *óggi a ôtto, a quindici*. "Ago" is translated by *fa*, which follows the substantive of time; if this substantive is plural, "ago" may be rendered also by *sóno* (*érano* or *saránno* if the date from which time is counted be past or future).

Ex.: *Non ti ha mái vedûto*, he has never seen thee.

Son arriváti or óra, they have just arrived.

Tre ánni fa, three years ago; *quâttro giôrni sóno*, four days ago.

Ex.: *Lunedì erano due settimane*, two weeks ago Monday.
Domani saranno cinque mesi, five months ago to-morrow.

84. "Here" and "there" when they denote a place already mentioned, and no particular stress is laid upon them, are *ci* and *vi*, which are often used in Italian when they would be superfluous in English; "there is," "there are," etc., are *c' è* or *vi è*, *ci sono* or *vi sono*, etc. (sometimes *vi ha*). *Ci*, *vi*, and also *ne*, "thence," occupy the same positions with regard to the verb, and undergo the same changes, as the pronouns *ci*, *vi*, *ne* (**48, 50**); they precede conjunctive pronouns beginning with *l* or *n*, and follow all others: *ce lo manda*, *ti ci mando*.

When emphasized, "here" is *qui* or *qua*, "there" indicating a place near the person addressed is *costì* or *costà*, and "there" denoting a point remote from both speaker and hearer is *lì* or *là*.

Ex.: *Carlo vi è tornato*, Charles has gone back there.

Álla scuola non ci vado, I don't go to school.

Voi rimarréte costà, *egli resterà laggiù*, *ed io non partirò di qui*, you will remain where you are, he will stay down there, and I shall not move from here.

a. "Here I am," "here it is," etc., are *èccomi*, *èccolo*, etc.

85. Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-ménte* to the feminine singular of the corresponding adjective. Adjectives in *-le* and *-re* drop their final *e* in forming the adverb. See **35, a.**

Ex.: *Fráncio*, frank; *francaménte*, frankly.

Felice, happy; *feliceménte*, happily.

Piacévole, pleasant; *piacevolménte*, pleasantly.

a. "So" meaning "it" is translated *lo*: as *lo fáccio*, "I do so"; *lo créde*, "he thinks so"; *lo dícono*, "they say so."

EXERCISE 19.

Agostino è un goloso di prima ríga. Côme¹ vedéva déi confétti, úna chícca, délle frútta, súbito se le pigliáva e mangiáva sénza permesso, ánche se non érano súe. Infino i suôi compágnî di scuôla lo rimproverávano di quéstò viziáccio. La maêstra pensò di puníre Agostino. Un giórno, quândo fu l' óra délla ricreazióne, tirò fuôri dália súa casséttâ de' confétti, e mettêndoli nel panière d' Agostino, gli dísse² : — Quésti li porterái a cása álla túa sorellina. — Agostino a vedér que' confétti féce⁶ cérti occhióni grôssi cóme quélî d' un bôve. Non istáva piû in sè³ dália vôglia di mangiare que' confétti. Éra tânto goloso, che se avéva qualcôsa di súo non dáva nûlla a nessúno ; éra tânto goloso, che avéva la sfacciatâggine di mangiare le côse dégli áltrei ; o figurátevi dúnque cóme si struggéva di⁴ mangiar que' confétti ch' érano nel súo panierino. Finita la refezióne, i bambíni vánno⁵ nel giardíno. Appéna Agostino véde che nélla stánza dov' érano i panierini non c' éra nessúno, sparísce dal giardíno, e vía a pigliare i confétti. Ma non ha finito di buttár giù il primo, che¹ sênte un amáro, un sapôre così cattivo da non potér râggere ; spûta e rispûta, ma l' amáro non se ne andáva.⁵ Éra curioso vedér Agostino disperáto per quel saporáccio. E i compágnî chi da un úscio, chi da un áltro, e chi dália finêstra che dáva sul giardíno, stávano a vedérlo, e a rídere di quéstâ cêlia che la maêstra avéva fátto⁶ a quel goloso. Allóra la maêstra gli dísse² : — Védi, Agostino ; ho fátto⁶ fâre quéstî confétti piêni d' assênzio appôsta per te ; védi a che côsa pôrta l' ingordigia ! Un áltro bambíno non ci sarêbbe rimâsto a⁷ quéstâ cêlia. — Agostino si accôrse⁸ che la signóra maêstra gli avéva fâtta⁶ quéstâ cêlia per súo bêne, e che se non si correggéva diventáva lo zimbêllo di tútti.⁹

¹ When. ² Dire. ³ He was beside himself. ⁴ He was dying to. ⁵ Andare, andarsene. ⁶ Fâre. ⁷ Wouldn't have been taken in by. ⁸ Accorgersi. ⁹ See footnote (‡) on p. 69.

EXERCISE 20.

It is related that in by-gone¹ times a parrot escaped from a villa. This parrot had learned to say all-the-time²: “Who’s there³? who’s-there³? ” Having-fled⁴ into a wood, it was flying from one tree to another without knowing where to go. A peasant, who by chance was hunting⁵ in that place, eyed the parrot, and having never seen any¹⁸ birds before⁶ of this sort, he was⁷ amazed at-it,⁸ and took⁹ all-possible¹⁰ care to aim straight with his gun, so-as-to shoot-it¹¹ and carry it to show off as a rare thing. But while the peasant was aiming, the parrot, seeing⁴ him, repeated his usual question: “Who’s-there³? who’s-there³? ” The-peasant’s-blood-froze-in-his-veins¹² at those words; and lowering⁴ his gun, and taking-his-hat-from-his-head¹³ he hastened to reply to him, dreadfully¹⁴ mortified: “Excuse-me,¹⁵ for-mercy’s-sake,¹⁶ I took¹⁷ you for a bird ! ”

¹ *Anddti.* ² Always. ³ *Chi c’è.* ⁴ Past participle. ⁵ *A caccia.* ⁶ *Per l’innanzi.* ⁷ *Rimdse:* see 54, f. ⁸ *Ne.* ⁹ Gave himself. ¹⁰ *Ógni.*
¹¹ *Tírdrgli.* ¹² To the peasant not remained blood in-him (*addosso*).
¹³ *Levítosi di capo il cappello.* ¹⁴ *Tutto.* ¹⁵ *La scúsi.* ¹⁶ For charity.
¹⁷ Had taken. ¹⁸ Omit.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

86. “One,” “people,” “we,” “you,” “they,” used in an indefinite sense, are rendered in Italian by the reflexive construction with *si* (see 55).

Ex.: *Si cánta bène in Itália*, they sing well in Italy.

Si fa così, you do this way; *se ne párla*, people speak of it.

Si fánno spésso quésté cose, one often does these things.

87. “**All**” as a substantive is *túutto* (*tútti*, etc.) : as *tacévanó tútti*, “all were silent.” The adjective “all,” “the whole” is *túutto* followed by the definite article : as *tútta la térra*, “the whole earth”; *túutto il górnó*, “all day”; *tútte le románe son bélle*, “all Roman ladies are beautiful.”

88. “**Any**,” when it really adds nothing to the sense, is omitted : as *non ha libri*, “he hasn’t (any) books”; *voléte víno*, “do you want (any) wine?” When, however, this redundant “any” might be replaced by “any of the,” it is translated by the partitive genitive (see **12, a**) : as *voléte del víno*, “do you want any (of the) wine?”

“Any” used substantively in the sense of “any of it,” “any of them” is *ne* (see **47, 3**) : as *non ne ho*, “I haven’t any”; *non ne ha più*, “he hasn’t any more”; *ne avéte*, “have you any?”

“Any” used adjectively and meaning “any whatsoever” is *qualúnque* : as *lo fa mérglio di qualúnque áltra persóna*, “he does it better than any other person.”

89. “**Some**,” when it adds nothing to the sense, is omitted or rendered by the partitive genitive : as *voléte búrro* or *voléte del búrro*, “will you have some butter?”

“Some” meaning “some of it,” “some of them” is *ne* : as *ne ha*, “he has some.”

Otherwise “some” is *alcúno* or *quálche*. *Quálche* is always singular (even when the meaning is plural), and is never used substantively. Ex.: *alcúne persóne* or *quálche persóna*, “some persons”; *alcúni lo dícono*, “some say so.”

90. “**Some . . . others**,” “**the one . . . the other**,” “**one . . . another**” are translated by *chi . . . chi*, *áltre . . . áltre*, *l’ úno . . . l’ áltro*, or *alcúni . . . alcúni*.

Alcúni used in this way is always plural. A verb whose subject is *chi* or *áltrei* (used in this sense) is always singular; *altri* is not used after prepositions. But *l' úno* and *l' áltro* can be used in any case or number.

Ex.: *Tutti, chi piú tósto, e chi méno, morivano*, all died, some sooner, some later.

Áltrei cárde, dítri fúgge, some fall, others flee.

Gli úni son buóni, gli dítri cattívi, some are good, others bad.

91. Following is a list of some other indefinite pronouns and adjectives:—

Anybody, <i>qualcúno, qualchedúno, chic-</i>	Neither, <i>non . . . l' úno nè l' dílro, nè</i>
<i>chessia</i> , pronouns.	<i>l' úno nè l' dílro</i> , pron. or adj.
Any more, <i>piú, ne . . . piú</i> , pron.	No, <i>non . . . nessúno, non . . . alcúno,</i>
Anything, <i>qualchecôsa</i> , pron.	adj.
Anything else, <i>dílro</i> , pron.	Nobody, <i>non . . . nessúno</i> , pron.
Both, <i>tútti e díue, l' úno e l' dílro, am-</i>	No more, <i>non ne . . . piú, pron., non</i>
<i>bedíue</i> , pron. or adj.	<i>. . . piú</i> , adj.
Certain, <i>cérto</i> , adj.	None, <i>non ne . . .</i> , pron.
Each, <i>ógni, ciascúno, ognúno</i> , adj.	Nothing, <i>non . . . niénte, non . . . núlla,</i>
Either, <i>l' úno o l' dílro</i> , pron. or adj.	pron.
Every, <i>ógni, ciascúno, ognúno, ciasche-</i>	Nothing else, <i>non . . . piú niénte, non</i>
<i>dúno</i> , adj.	<i>. . . piú núlla</i> , pron.
Everybody, <i>tútti</i> (pl.), <i>ciaschedúno,</i>	Others, <i>altrúi</i> (see 91, d), pron.
<i>ciascúno, ognúno</i> , pron.	Several, <i>parécchi</i> (fem. <i>parécchie</i>),
Everything, <i>tútto</i> , pron.	pron. or adj.
Few, a few, <i>póchi</i> (pl.), pron. or adj.	Somebody, <i>qualchedúno, qualcúno</i> ,
However much, (or many), <i>per quanto</i>	pron.
(-ti), adj.	Something, <i>qualchecôsa</i> , pron.
Little, <i>póco</i> , pron. or adj.	Such, <i>tále</i> , adj.
Less, <i>méno</i> , pron. or adj.*	Such a, <i>un tále</i> , adj. (but also pron.
Many, <i>mólti</i> , pron. or adj.†	in Ital., meaning "so-and-so").
More, <i>piú</i> , pron. or adj.	Whatever, <i>qualúnque</i> (invariable),
Much, <i>mólto</i> , pron. or adj.	adj.

* "Less" = "smaller" is *piú piccolo*.

† "A great many" is *molissimi*.

a. The verb used with *nessúno*, *alcúno*, *niénte*, *núlla* (meaning "no," "nobody," "nothing") must be preceded by *non*, "not," unless this pronoun or adjective precedes the verb.

Ex.: *Non ho visto nessúno*, I have seen nobody.

Nessún pôpolo lo possiede, no people possesses it.

b. "Nothing" followed by an adjective is *niénte di*.

Ex.: *Non avete niénte di buôno*, you have nothing good.

c. *Ciascúno*, *ciaschedúno*, *ognúno*, *nessúno*, and *alcúno* when used adjectively are inflected like *úno* (see **14**, **15**).

d. *Altrúi*, "another," "others," "our neighbor," is invariable, and is not used as subject of a verb: as *con altrúi*, "with other people"; *chi áma altrúi áma sè stésso*, "he who loves his neighbor loves himself." The prepositions *di* and *a* are sometimes omitted before it: as *la móstro altrúi*, "I point her out to others"; *la vôglia altrúi*, "the will of another."

EXERCISE 21.

Per mutáre¹! Riccárdo díce² mále di qualchedúno. Che brúutto vízio è mái quéllo! A sentir Riccárdo, tútti son ásimi, tútti sóno cattívi; di buôni e di brávi non c' è che lúi. Ma ora mái ognúno ha conosciúto di che pánni vêste,³ e nessúno gli créde più. Se fósse brávo e buôno, si guarderébbe dal dir mále di quéstó e di quéllo, ánche quândo ne avésse qualche ragióne. Figurátevi, dúnque, se può⁴ êssere buôno e brávo lúi che díce mále di tútti! Sôrte, ripêto, che nessúno gli créde più, e quândo si sênte dir mále di qualchedúno, e si sa⁵ che c' è Riccárdo di mèzzo,⁶ ognúno si affréttta a rispôndere: Se l' ha détto² quel maldicênte di Riccárdo, non è véro nûlla dicêrto.

¹ There he is at it again! ² *Dire*. ³ What sort of a fellow he is. ⁴ *Potere*. ⁵ *Sapere*. ⁶ At the bottom of it.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Arranged according to Conjugation.*

92. This list contains no compound verbs except those which differ in conjugation from their simple verbs and those for which no simple verb exists in Italian. With every verb its irregular forms are given: in the same line with the infinitive are the present participle (if it be needed to show the original form of the infinitive), the first person singular of the preterite indicative, the past participle, and the first person singular of the future indicative (if the future be contracted); immediately below are the present indicative, the imperative, and the present subjunctive, if these parts be peculiar. For *dáre* and *stáre* the whole preterite and the first person singular of the imperfect subjunctive are given also. *Èssere* is irregular throughout. *All tenses not mentioned are regular.* For peculiar endings, see **63, 68.** Note the following rules:—

a. If the *present participle* is given, the following forms, unless expressly mentioned, are to be constructed from its stem: all *preterite forms with accented endings*, and the whole *imperfect indicative and subjunctive*. E. g. *fáre*, pres. part. *facéndo*: hence pret. 2d sing. and 1st and 2d pl., *facésti*, *facémmo*, *facéste*; imp. ind., *facéva*, etc.; imp. subj., *facéssi*, etc.

If the present participle is not given, these forms, unless they be mentioned, are to be constructed from the stem of the infinitive. E. g. *veníre*: pret. *venísti*, *venímmo*, *veníste*; imp. ind. *veníva*; imp. subj. *veníssi*.

b. Preterites in *-ái*, *-éi*, *-íi*, and *-étti* (except *détti* and *stétti*) are

* Reference to these tables is facilitated by an Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs (see page 101). Students are advised not to learn forms in parentheses nor any verbs or forms marked *rare* or *poetical*.

regular throughout. In all *other* preterites the third person singular can be formed from the first person by changing final *i* to *e*, and the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular. E. g. *fáre*, pret. *féci*: 3d sing. *féce*, 3d pl. *fécero*.

c. If the future is not given, it is to be constructed from the infinitive. The conditional always has the same stem as the future. See **65**, p. 60.

d. The imperative, when not given, is like the corresponding forms of the present indicative. See **66**, *b*, top of p. 62.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. *Andáre, go, andái, andáto; andrò (anderò).*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vádo or vô, vái, va,	andiámo, andáte, vánno.	Váda, váda, váda,
		andiámo, andiáte, vádano.

2. *Fáre, do, facêndo, féci,* fátto ; farò. Fáre (formerly also fácere) was originally a verb of the third conjugation : see **92**, *a*.*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Fáccio or fô, fái,† fa,†	facciámo, fáte, fáno.	Fáccia, fáccia, fáccia,
		facciámo, facciáte, fácciano.

3. Dáre, give, diêdi or dêtti, dáto ; darò. Imp. subj. déssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dô, dái, dà, diámo, dáte, dáno.	Diêdi or dêtti, désti, diêde or dêtte,‡ démmo, déstè,† diêdero or dêttero.‡	Da', dáte, diámo, dáte.	Día, día, día, diámo, diáte, díano or díeno.

* In poetry we sometimes find a preterite *féi*, *féstì*, *fé* or *féo*, *fémmo*, *féstè*, *férano* or *fénno*; and an imp. ind. *féa*, etc.

† Also *fáci*, *fáce*.

‡ Also *diè*, sing.; *dièr* or *diéro* or *diérono*, pl.

4. Stáre (**67, a**), *stand*, stétti, státo; starò. *Imp. subj.* stéssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Stô,	Stétti,		Stía,
stái,	stéstí,	Sta',	stía,
sta,	stétté,		stía,
stiámo,	stémmo,	stiámo,	stiámo,
státe,	stéste,	státe.	stiáte,
stánno.	stéttero.		stíano or stíeno.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Avére, *have*, êbbi, avúto; avrò. *See 53, b.**6. Sapére, *know*, sêppi, sapúto; saprò.

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sô, sappiámo,	Sáppi,	Sáppia, sappiámo,
sái, sapéte,	sappiámo,	sáppia, sappiáte,
sa, sánno.	sappiáte.	sáppia, sáppiano.

7. Cadére, *fall*, cáddi, cadúto; cadrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cádo (cággio), cadiámo (caggiámo),	Cáda (cággia), cadiámo (caggiámo),
cádi, cadéte,	cáda (cággia), cadiáte (caggiáte),
cáde, cádono (cággiuno).	cáda (cággia), cádano (cággiuno).

8. Dovére, *owe*, dovéi (dovétti), dovúto; dovrò. *Imperative lacking.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dêvo (dêbbo or dêggio),	Dêbba (dêva or dêggia),
dêvi (dêbbi),	dêbba (dêva or dêggia),
dêve (dêbbe),	dêbba (dêva or dêggia),
dobbiámo (deggíamo),	dobbiámo,
dovéte,	dobbiáte,
dêvono (dêbbono or dêggiono).†	dêbbano (dêvano or dêggiano).

* In poetry we find: *dggio*, *dbbo*, or *dio* for *ho*; *dve* for *ha*; *dggia* or *dia* for *dbbia*; *ei* for *êbbi*; a future *arò*, etc., or *averò*, etc., and similar forms in the conditional.

† Also *déo*, *dêi*, *dêe*, *dovémo*, *dovéte*, *dêono* or *dênno*.

9. Sedére, *sit*, sedéi or sedétti, sedúto.

PRES. IND.

PRES. SUBJ.

Siêdo or sêggo,	sedíamo (seggíamo),	Siêda or sêgga,	sedíamo (seggíamo),
siêdi,	sedéte,	siêda or sêgga,	sedíate,
siêde,	siêdono or sêggono.	siêda or sêgga,	siêdano or sêggano.

10. Vedére, *see*, vídi, vedúto or vísto; vedrò. Provvedére *has a future* provvederò; prevedére *has* prevederò or prevedrò. All other compounds are like vedére.

PRES. IND.

PRES. SUBJ.

Védo (véggo or véggio),	Véda (véggva or véggia),
védi,	véda (véggva or véggia),
véde,	véda (véggva or véggia),
vedíamo (veggíamo),	vedíamo (veggíamo),
vedéte,	vedíate (veggíate),
védono (véggono or véggiorno).	védano (véggano or véggiango).

11. Giacére, *lie*, giácqui, giaciúto.

PRES. IND.

PRES. SUBJ.

Giaccio,	giacciámo,	Giaccia,	giacciámo,
giáci,	giacéte,	giáccia,	giacciáte,
giáce,	giácciono.	giáccia,	giácciano.

12. Piacére, *please*: like giacére (11).13. Tacére, *be silent*: like giacére (11).14. Solére, *be wont*, sôlito. *No pret., fut., cond., nor imperative.*

PRES. IND.

PRES. SUBJ.

Sôglio,	sogliámo,	Sôglia,	sogliámo,
suôli,	soléte,	sôglia,	sogliáte,
suôle,	sôgliono.	sôglia,	sogliano.

15. Dolére, *grieve*, dôlsi, dolúto; dorrò.

PRES. IND.

PRES. SUBJ.

Dôlgo (dôglio),	dogiámo,*	Dôlga (dôglia),	dogiámo,*
duôli,	doléte,	dôlga (dôglia),	dogiáte,
duôle,	dôlgono (dôgliono).	dôlga (dôglia),	dôlgano (dôgliono).

* Also *dolgíamo*: a popular form.

16. Rimanére, *remain*, rimási, rimásto or rimáso ; rimarrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Rimángó,	rimaniámo,*	Rimángá,	rimaniámo,*
rimáni,	rimanéte,	rimángá,	rimaniáte,
rimáne,	rimángono.	rimángá,	rimángano.

17. Tenére, *hold*, ténni, tenúto ; terrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Têngo,	teniámo,*	Tênga,	teniámo,*
tiêni,	tenéte,	tênga,	teniáte,
tiêne,	têngono.	têngá,	têngano.

18. Valére, *be worth*, válsi, valúto or válso ; varrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Válgo (váglio),	vagliámo,*	Válga (váglia),	vagliámo,*
váli,	valéte,	válga (váglia),	vagliáte,
vále,	válgono (vágliono).	válga (váglia),	válgano (vágliano).

19. Volére, *wish*, vôlli,† volúto ; vorrò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.		PRES. SUBJ.
Vôglío,	vogliámo,	Vôgli,		Vôglia, vogliámo,
vuôi,‡	voléte,	vogliámo,		vôglia, vogliáte,
vuôle,	vôgliono.	vogliáte.		vôglia, vôgliano.

20. Parére, *seem*, párví, parúto or pársø ; parrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Páio,	paiámo or pariámo,	Páia,	paiámo or pariámo,
pári,	paréte,	páia,	paiáte,
páre,	páiono.	páia,	páiano.

21. Potére, *be able*, potéi, potúto ; potrò.§ *No imperative.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Pôsso,	possiámo,	Pôssa,	possiámo,
puôi,	potéte,	pôssa,	possiáte,
puô,	pôsssono.	pôssa,	pôssano.

* Also *rimanghiámo*; *tenghiámo*; *valghiámo*: popular forms.

† Also *vôlsi*. § Also *viôgli* or *vuôli*.

§ In poetry we find a conditional *poria*. || Also *puôte*; *pônnno*.

22. Persuadére, *persuade*, persuási, persuáso. *Pres.* persuádo, etc.
 23. Calére, *matter*, cálse, calúto. *Impersonal.* *No fut., cond., nor imperative.* *Not modern.*

PRES. IND.

Cále.

PRES. SUBJ.

Cáglia.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

e. All irregular verbs of the third conjugation are accented, in the singular and third person plural of the present indicative and subjunctive, on the same syllable as in the infinitive.

f. Verbs in *-cere* and *-gere* insert no *i* between the *c* or *g* and the *o* or *a* of the present indicative and subjunctive endings, except in the first person plural of both moods and the second person plural of the subjunctive. Cf. 60, last paragraph.

g. See chapter on Pronunciation, 4, S, d.

PRESENT REGULAR.

24. Accêndere, *light*, accési, accéso.
 25. Afflîggere, *afflict*, afflíssi, afflítto.
 26. Álgere, *be cold*, álsi. *Defective. Rare.*
 27. Allúdere, *allude*, allúsi (*alludéi*), allúso.
 28. Árdere, *burn*, ársi, árso.
 29. Arrôgere, *add*, arrôsi, arrôso or arrôto. *Defective. Rare.*
 30. Assídere, *besiege*, assísi, assíso. *Rare.*
 31. Assôlvere, *absolve*, assolvéti or assolvéi or assôlsi, assôlto or assóluto. *So risôlvere (determine); for sôlvere, dissôlvere, and risôlvere (dissolve), see 107.*
 32. Assôrbere, *absorb*, assôrsi (*not in use*), assôrto. *Rare.*
 33. Avéllere, *uproot*, avúlse, avúlso. *Defective. Rare.*
 34. Chiúdere, *shut*, chiúsi, chiúso. *So all verbs in -chiúdere or -clúdere. See, however, 4, S, d.*
 35. Côlere, *revere*, cólto or culto. *Defective. Rare.*
 36. Connêtttere, *connect*, connêssi (*connettéi*), connêssso (*connett-túto*). *Rare.*
 37. Conóscere, *know*, conóbbi, conosciúto.
 38. Conquídere, *conquer*, conquísí, conquísó. *Rare.*

39. Consúmere, *consume*, consúnsi, consúnto. *Rare.* Presúmere
has also presuméi.

40. Contúndere, *bruise*, contúsi, contúso.

41. Córrere, *run*, córsi, córso.

42. Créscere, *grow*, crébbi, cresciúto.

43. Cuôcere, *cook*, cocêndo, côssi, côtto. *Pres.* cuôcio or cuôco, etc.*

44. Decídere, *decide*, decísi, decíso.

45. Diféndere, *defend*, difési (difendéi), diféso.

46. Dirígere, *direct*, diréssi, diréttò.

47. Discútere, *discuss*, discússi (discutéi), discússo.

48. Distínguere, *distinguish*, distínsi, distínto.

49. Divídere, *divide*, divísi, divíso.

50. Elídere, *elide*, elísi (elidéi), elíso.

51. Elúdere, *elude*, elúsi (eludéi or eludéttì), elúso.

52. Érgere, *erect*, êrsi, êrto. *Rare.*

53. Esígere, *exact*, esigéi (esigéttì), esátto.

54. Esístere, *exist*, esistéi (esistéttì), esistítò.

55. Espéllere, *expel*, espúlsi, espúlso. *Rare.*

56. Esplôdere, *explode*, esplôsi, esplôso.

57. Esprímere, *express*, esprêssi, esprêssò. *So all other verbs in -prímere.* Prêmere and its compounds are regular.

58. Fêndere, *split*, fendéi (fendéttì or fêssò). fendúto or fêssò.

59. Fíggere (figgere), *fix*, fissi, fíttò.

60. Fíngere, *feign*, fínsi, fíntò.

61. Fóndere, *melt*, fúsi (fondéi), fúso (fondúto).

62. Frângere, *break*, frânsi, frântò.

63. Fríggere, *fry*, fríssi, frítto.

64. Genufléttore, *kneel*, genufléssi, genufléssò. *Rare.*

65. Intríídere, *dilute*, intríssi, intríso.

66. Intrúdere, *intrude*, intrúsi, intrúso.

67. Invádere, *invade*, invási, invásò.

68. Lêdere, *offend*, lësi (*not in use*), lëso. *Rare.*

69. Lèggere, *read*, lëssé, lëtto.

70. Lícere or léceré, *be lawful*, lécito or lícito. *Impersonal. Defective. Poetical.*

71. Lúdere, *play*, lúsi, lúso. *Rare.*

72. Mêrgere, *plunge*, mérssi, mérso. *Rare.*

73. Méttere, *put*, méssi or mísi, méssò.

* In the 1st and 2d persons plural of the pres. ind., subj., and imperative, *uo* is generally replaced by *o*: *cociámo*, etc.

74. Môlcere, *soothe*, múlse. *Defective. Rare.*

75. Môrdere, *bite*, môrsi, môrso.

76. Muôvere, *move*, movêndo, môssi, môssso.

77. Nâscere, *be born*, nácqui, náto.

78. Nascóndere, *hide*, nascósi, nascósto.

79. Neglígere (*see 5, Gli*), *neglect*, neglêssi, neglêtto.

80. Offêndere, *offend*, offési, offeso.

81. Ostêndere, *show*. *Defective. Rare.*

82. Percípere, *perceive*, percéttö. *Defective. Rare.*

83. Pêrdere, *lose*, perdéi or perdêtti or pêrsi, perdúto or pêrso.

84. Piôvere, *rain*, piòvve (piovè), piovúto. *Impersonal.*

85. Pôrgere, *present*, pôrsi, pôrto.

86. Predilígere, *prefer*, prediléssi, predilêtto.

87. Prêndere, *take*, prési, préso.

88. Protêggere, *protect*, protéssi, protêtto.

89. Rádere, *shave*, rási (radéi), rásö.

90. Redímere, *redeem*, redênsi (rediméi), redênto.

91. Rêggere, *support*, rêssi, rêtto.

92. Rêndere, *render*, rési (rendéi or rendêtti), résö (rendúto).

93. Rídere, *laugh*, rísi, ríso.

94. Riflêttere, *reflect*, riflettéi or riflêssi, riflettúto or riflêssö. *Riflêttere, "to reflect light," is generally irregular; riflêttere, "to meditate," is usually regular.*

95. Rifûlgere, *shine*, rifûlsi. *Past part. lacking. Poetical.*

96. Rilúcere, *shine*, rilússi or rilucéi. *Past part. lacking.*

97. Rispondere, *answer*, rispósi, rispóstö.

98. Ródere, *gnaw*, rósi, rósö.

99. Rómpere, *break*, rúppi, rótto.

100. Scéndere, *descend*, scési, scésö.

101. Scíndere, *sever*, scindéi or scíssi, scísso.

102. Sciôlvore, *breakfast*, sciôlsi or sciolvêtti, sciôlto. *Rare.*

103. Scôrgere, *perceive*, scôrsi, scôrto.

104. Scrívere, *write*, scríssi, scritto.

105. Scuôttere, *shake*, scotêndo, scôssi, scôssso.*

106. Soffôlcere, *support*, soffólse, soffólto. *Defective. Rare.*

107. Sôlvere, *undo*, solvéi (solvêtti), solúto. *Poetical. So dissôlver; for assôlvere and risôlvere (determine), see 31.*

108. Sórgere, *rise*, sórsi, sórto.

* See page 94, footnote.

109. Sospêndere, *suspend*, sospési, sospéso. *So appêndere*, impêndere; pêndere *is reg.*, dipêndere *either reg. or irreg.*

110. Spândere, *spill*, spandéi or spandêtti, spánto.

111. Spárgerem, *scatter*, spársi, spárso or spárto.

112. Spêndere, *spend*, spési, spéso.

113. Spêrgere, *disperse*, spérsi, spérso. *Rare.*

114. Spôrgere, *project*, spôrsi, spôrto.

115. Strúggere, *melt*, strússi, strútto.

116. Succêdere, *happen*, succêssi or succedéi, succêssو or succedûto. *So concêdere*, which has also concedêtti; cêdere and its other compounds are generally regular.

117. Súggere, *suck*, suggéi or sússi. *Past part. lacking. Rare.*

118. Têndere (*transitive*), *extend*, tési, téso. *The intrans. verb is reg., but has no past participle.*

119. Têrgere, *wipe*, têrsi or tergéi, têrso. *Rare.*

120. Tôrcere, *twist*, tôrsi, tôrto.

121. Uccídere, *kill*, uccísi, ucciso.

122. Víncere, *conquer*, vínsi, vínto.

123. Vivere, *live*, víssi, vissúto or vivúto; viverò or vivrò.

124. Vôlgere, *turn*, vôlsi, vôlto.

125. Vôlvere, *turn*, vôlsi, vôlto. *Rare.* Devôlvere has a past part. devolúto.

PRESENT IRREGULAR.

126. Èssere, *be*, fúi, státo; sarò. *See 53, a.**

127. Bére or bévere, *drink*, bevêndo, bêvvi (bevêtti or bevéi), bevúto (beúto); berò or beverò.

PRES. IND.

Bévo or béo, beviámó or beiámó,
bévi or béis, bevéte or beéte,
héve or bée, bévono or béono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Béva or béra, beviámó or beiámó,
béva or béra, beviáte or beiáte,
béva or béra, bêvano or bêano.

* In the imperfect indicative éramo is often used for eravámo. We find in poetry: sête for siête; ênno or en for sóno (third plur.); sie for sia; erámo, eráte for eravámo, eraváte; u for o in the preterite and imperfect subjunctive; fôro for fûrono; fia, fiano or fiéno, for sarà, sardnno; fôra, fôrano for sarêi, sarêbbe, sarêbbero; sêndo for essêndo; súto, essúto, or issúto for státo.

128. Chiêdere, *ask*, chiêsi (chiési or chiedéi), chiêsto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Chiêdo (chiêggó),*	Chiêda (chiêggá),*
chiêdi,	chiêda (chiêggá),
chiêde,	chiêda (chiêggá),
chiediámó,	chiediámó,
chiedéte,	chiediáte,
chiêdono (chiêggono).*	chiêdano (chiêggano).*

129. Condúrre, *conduct*, conducêndo, condússi, condótto ; condurrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Condúco, conduciámó,	Condúca, conduciámó,
condúci, conducéte,	condúca, conduciáte,
condúce, condúcono.	condúca, condúcano.

130. Nuôcere, *harm*, nocêndo, nôcqui, nociúto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Nuôco or nôccio, nociámó,	Nuôca or nôccia, nociámó,
nuôci, nocéte,	nuôca or nôccia, nociáte,
nuôce, nuôcono or nôcciono.	nuôca or nôccia, nuôcano or nôcciano.

131. Pórre, *put*, ponêndo, pôsi, pôsto ; porrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Póngó, poniámó (pongáiámó),	Póngá, poniámó (pongáiámó),
póni, ponéte,	póngá, poniáte,
póné, póngono.	póngá, póngano.

132. Trárre (träere), *drag*, traêndo, trássi, trátto ; trarrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Trággo, traiámó or traggiámó,†	Trágga, traiámó or traggiámó,†
trái (träggi), traéte,	träggá, traiáte,
tráe (trägge), trággono.	träggá, trágzano.

133. Vêllere (vêrre), *tear up*, vêlsi, vêlto ; vellerò (verrò or velgerò).

Vêllere, *which is rare, has not all the forms given here ; but its compound, svêllere, has them all.*

* Also chiêggio, chiêggono, chiêggia, chiêggiano.

† Also traggiámó.

PRES. IND.

Vêllo *or* vêlgo, velliámo (velgiámo),
 vêlli (vêlgî), velléte,
 velle (vêlgé), vêllono *or* vêlgono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Vêlla *or* vêlga, velliámo (velgiámo),
 vêlla *or* vêlga, velliáte (velgiáte),
 vêlla *or* vêlga, vêllano *or* vêlgano.

134. Côgliere (côrre), *gather*, côlsi, côlto ; coglierò *or* corrò.

PRES. IND.

Côlgo (côglia), cogliámo (colghiámo),
 côgli, cogliéte,
 côglie, côlgono (côgliono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Côlga (côglia), cogliámo (colghiámo),
 côlga (côglia), cogliáte,
 côlga (côglia), côlgano (côgliano).

135. Scégliere (scérre), *choose* : like côgliere (134).

136. Sciôgliere (sciôrre), *untie* : like côgliere (134).

137. Tôgliere (tôrre), *take* : like côgliere (134).

138. Giúngere (giúgnere), *to arrive*, giúnsi, giúnto ; giungerò (giugnerò).

PRES. IND.

Giângo (giágno),
 giângi (giágni),
 giânge (giágne),
 giungiámo (giugniámo),
 giungéte (giugnéte),
 giângono (giágnono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Giânga (giágna),
 giânga (giágna),
 giânga (giágna),
 giungiámo (giugniámo),
 giungiáte (giugniáte),
 giângano (giágzano).

139. Cíngere (cígnere), *gird* : like giúngere (138).

140. Múgnere (múngere), *milk* : like giúngere (138).

141. Piângere (piágnera), *weep* : like giúngere (138).

142. Píngere (pígnere), *paint* : like giúngere (138).

143. Púnge (púgnere), *prick* : like giúngere (138).

144. Spêgnere (spêngere), *extinguish* : like giúngere (138), except that the forms with gn are as common as those with ng.

145. Spíngere (spígnere), *push* : like giúngere (138).

146. Stríngere (strígnere), *bind* : like giúngere (138), except that the p.p. is stréutto or strínto. Costríngere has only costréutto.

147. Tíngere (tígnere), *dye* : like giúngere (138).

148. Úngere (úgnere), *anoint* : like giúngere (138).

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PRESENT REGULAR.

149. Apríre, *open*, apríi or apérsi, apérto. *Pres.* ápro, etc.

150. Copríre (*cuopríre*), *cover*, copríi or copérsi, copérto. *Pres.* côpro (*cûôpro*), etc.

151. Offríre (*offeríre*), *offer*, offrii (*offerii*) or offêrsi, offêrto. *Pres.* ôffro (*offerisco*), etc.

152. Soffríre, *suffer*: like offríre (151).

153. Convertíre, *convert*, convertii or convêrsi, convertítio or convêrso. *Pres.* convêrto or convertíscō, etc. *All other verbs in -vertíre are reg.*

154. Costruíre (*construíre*), *construct*, co(n)strússi or co(n)struïi, co(n)strúito or co(n)strútto. *Pres.* co(n)struísco, etc.

155. Digeríre, *digest*, digeríi, digerítio (*digêsto*). *Pres.* digerísco, etc.

156. Esauríre, *exhaust*, esauríi, esaurítio or esáusto. *Pres.* esau-rísco, etc.

157. Seppellíre or sepellíre, *bury*, sep(p)ellíi, seppellítio or sepólto. *Pres.* sep(p)ellísco, etc.

PRESENT IRREGULAR.

158. Cucíre, *sew*, cucíi, cucítio. *Pres.* cúcio or cucísco. *This verb inserts i before o and a, but not before e and i.*

159. Sdrucíre or sdruscíre, *rip*: like cucíre (158).

160. Empíre or émpiere, *fill*, empiêndo, empíi, empítio. *All but the present from the stem of empíre. So compíre or cómpiere, which has also a past part. compiúto.*

PRES. IND.

Émpio (empísco), empiámō,
émpí (empísci), empítē,
émpie (empísce), émpiono (empíscono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Émpia, empiámō,
émpia, empiátē,
émpia, émpiano.

161. Moríre, *die*, moríi, môrto; morrò or morirò.

PRES. IND.

Muôio (muôro), moriámō or muoiámō, muôri or muôi, morítē, muôrē, muôiono (muôrono). Muôia (muôra), moriámō or muoiámō, muôia (muôra), muoiátē, muôia (muôra), muôiano (muôranô).*

PRES. SUBJ.

* In all forms where *uo* occurs, it may be replaced by *o*.

162. Seguire, *follow*, seguìi, seguító. *Pres.* séguo, *etc.* *The verb is generally regular; but the é may be changed to ié in all forms where it is accented.* Proseguire has -séguo or -seguísco.

163. Sparire, *disappear*, sparíi or spárvi, sparító. *Pres. (regular)* sparísco, *etc.* Apparire has appárvi or -si or -fi, apparító or appárso; comparire has compárvi or -si or -fi, compárso; otherwise they are like sparire, but they have in the present the additional forms: -páio, -páre, -páiono; -páia, -páiano.

164. Díre, *say*, dicêndo, díssi, détto; dirò. Díre (*formerly* dícere) belongs really to the third conjugation: dicéstí, -éva, -éssi.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.		PRES. SUBJ.
Díco,	diciámō,	Di',		Díca,
díci,	díte,	diciámō,		díca,
díce,	dícono.	díte.		díca,

165. Salíre, *ascend*, salíi or sálsi, salító.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.
Sálgo (salísco),	saliámō or sagliámō,*	Sálga (salísca),
sáli (salíscí),	salíte,	sálga (salísca), sagliáte,
sále (salísce),	sálgono (salíscono).	sálga (salísca), sálganó (saliscano).

166. Veníre, *come*, vénni, venúto; verrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.
Vêngō (vêgno),	veniámō,*	Vênga (vêgna),
vîeni,	veníte,	vênga (vêgna),
vîene,	vêngono (vêgnono).	vênga (vêgna), vêngano (vêgnano).

167. Udiré, *hear*, udíi, udító; udirò (udrò).

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.
Ôdo,	udiámō,	Ôda,
ôdi,	udíte,	ôda,
ôde,	ôdono.	ôda,

168. Uscíre (escíre), *go out*, uscíi, uscító.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.
Êsco,	usciámō,	Êsca,
êsci,	uscíte,	êsca,
êsce,	êsceno.	êsca,

169. Oríre, *be born*, ôrto. *Defective. Rare.*

* Also salghiámō; venghiámō · popular forms.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

93. Every irregular verb in this list is followed by a number referring to the table of Irregular Verbs arranged according to Conjugation. Obsolete defective verbs that present no irregularity have not been mentioned.

a. Compound verbs have, in general, been excluded from this list, unless they differ in conjugation from the simple verbs from which they come (see **67, a**). The commonest prefixes are: *a-* (corresponding in meaning to the preposition *a*) ; *as-* (= Latin *abs-*) ; *co-, com-, con-, cor-* (= prep. *con*) ; *contra-* (= prep. *contra*) ; *de-, di-* (= Lat. *de-*) ; *dis-* (= Lat. *dis-*) ; *e-, es-* (= Lat. *ex*) ; *i-, im-, in-, ir-* (= prep. *in*) ; *o-* (= Lat. *ob*) ; *per-* (= prep. *per*) ; *pre-* (= Lat. *prae-*) ; *pro-* (= Lat. *pro-*) ; *r-, re-, ri-* (= Lat. *re-*) ; *s-* (= Lat. *ex- or dis-*) ; *so-, sos-, su-* (= Lat. *sub*) ; *sopra-, sopr-, sor-* (= prep. *sópra*) ; *sott-, sotto-* (= prep. *sótto*) ; *stra-* (= Lat. *extra*) ; *tra-* (= prep. *tra*). After several of these prefixes the initial consonant of the simple verb is generally found doubled : *a + cadére = accadére*. *S-* is sometimes combined with *con-*, *r-* with *a-* or *in-* : *scoscéndere, raccògliere, rincòrrere*.

Accadére, *see* cadére, 7.

Accéndere, 24.

Acclúdere, *see* chiúdere, 34.

Accòrgere, *see* scòrgere, 103.

Acquisíre *has only* acquisítio.

Addúrre, *see* condúrre, 129.

Aflíggere, 25.

Álgere, 26.

Allúdere, 27.

Ancídere, *see* uccídere, 121.

Andáre, 1.

Annéttere, *see* connétttere, 36.

Antepórre, *see* pórre, 131.

Antivedére, *p.p. only* antivedáto,
otherwise like vedére, 10.

Apparíre, *see* sparíre, 163.

Appartenére, *see* tenére, 17.

Appéndere, *see* sospéndere, 109.

Apríre, 149.

Árdere, 28.

Arrôgere, 29.
 Ascéndere, *see* scéndere, 100.
 Asciôlvere, *see* sciôlvere, 102.
 Ascóndere, *see* nascóndere, 78.
 Aspêrgere, *see* spêrgere, 113.
 Assalíre, *see* salíre, 165.
 Assídere, 30.
 Assístere, *see* esístere, 54.
 Assôlvere, 31.
 Assôrbere, 32.
 Assúmtere, *see* consúmtere, 39.
 Avêllere, 33.
 Avére, 5.
 Bére, 127.
 Bévere, *see* bére, 127.
 Cadére, 7.
 Calére, 23.
 Cêdere, generally reg., sometimes has
 pret. cêssi, *p.p.* cesso.
 Chiêdere, 128.
 Chiúdere, 34.
 Cignere, *see* cíngere, 139.
 Cíngere, 139.
 Circoncídere, *see* decídere, 44.
 Côgliere, 134.
 Coincídere, *reg. verb*, has no *p.p.*
 Côlere, 35.
 Collûdere, *see* lâdere, 71.
 Comparíre, *see* sparíre, 163.
 Compêtere, *reg. verb*, has no *p.p.*
 Cómpiere, *see* empíre, 160.
 Compíre, *see* empíre, 160.
 Comprímere, *see* esprímere, 57.
 Concêdere, *see* succêdere, 116.
 Conclûdere, *see* chiúdere, 34.
 Concátere, *see* discútare, 47.
 Condârre, 129.
 Connêttere, 36.
 Conôscere, 37.
 Conquídere, 38.
 Consístere, *see* esístere, 54.
 Constârre *is reg.*
 Construíre, *see* costruíre, 154.
 Consúmtere, 39.
 Contêndere, *see* têndere, 118.
 Contrastârre *is reg.*
 Controvêrtere, *see* Vêrtere.
 Contândere, 40.
 Convêrgere, *reg. verb*, has no *p.p.*
 Convertíre, 153.
 Copríre, 150.
 Côrre, *see* côgliere, 134.
 Côrrere, 41.
 Corrispôndere, *see* rispôndere, 97.
 Cospárgere, *see* spárgere, 111.
 Cospêrgere, *see* spêrgere, 113.
 Costruíre, 154.
 Crêscere, 42.
 Cucíre, 158.
 Cuôcere, 43.
 Cuopríre, *see* copríre, 150.
 Dáre, 3.
 Decídere, 44.
 Dedârre, *see* condârre, 129.
 Delinquerre, *reg. verb*, has no *p.p.*, and
 its pret. delinquêtti, *is rare.*
 Deprímere, *see* esprímere, 57.
 Desistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Devôlvere, *see* vôlvere, 125.
 Difêndere, 45.
 Digeríre, 155.
 Dipêndere, *see* sospêndere, 109.
 Díre, 164.
 Dirígere, 46.
 Dirímere, *reg. verb*, has no *p.p.*
 Discêndere, *see* scéndere, 100.
 Discútare, 47.
 Dispêrgere, *see* spêrgere, 113.
 Dissôlvere, *see* sôlvere, 107.
 Dissuadére, *see* persuadére, 22.

Distáre, *reg. in pres. of all moods, no pres. p., otherwise like stáre*, 4.

Distínguere, 48.

Distrággere, *see strággere*, 115.

Divedére, *has nothing but infin.*

Divérgere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Divídere, 49.

Dolére, 15.

Dovére, 8.

Eléggere, *see lèggere*, 69.

Elídere, 50.

Eládere, 51.

Émpiere, *see empíre*, 160.

Empíre, 160.

Érgere, 52.

Erígere, *see dirígere*, 46.

Esauríre, 156.

Escíre, *see uscíre*, 168.

Escládere, *see chiúdere*, 34.

Esígere, 53.

Esímere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Esistere, 54.

Espéllere, 55.

Esplôdere, 56.

Esprímere, 57.

Êssere, 126.

Estínguere, *see distínguere*, 48.

Evádere, *see invádere*, 67.

Fáre, 2.

Fêndere, 58.

Fêrvere, *reg. verb, has no p.p., and is rare except in the third pers. of the pres. and imp. ind.*

Fígere, *see fíggere*, 59.

Fíggere, 59.

Fíngere, 60.

Fóndere, 61.

Frángere, 62.

Fríggere, 63.

Genuflétttere, 64.

Giacére, 11.

Gíre, *defect. : pres. giámo, gíte; imp. gíva or gía, etc.; imper. giámo, gíte; pres. subj. giámo, giáte; no pres. p.; rest reg.*

Giágneré, *see giágneré*, 138.

Giágneré, 138.

Illádere, *see lúdere*, 71.

Impéllere, *see espéllere*, 55.

Impéndere, *see sospéndere*, 109.

Imprímere, *see esprímere*, 57.

Incídere, *see decídere*, 44.

Inclídere, *see chiúdere*, 34.

Incútare, *see discútare*, 47.

Indúrre, *see condárre*, 129.

Insistere, *see esistere*, 54.

Instáre is *reg.*

Instruíre, *see construíre*, 154.

Inténdere, *see têndere*, 118.

Intercêdere, *see succêdere*, 116.

Intrídere, 65.

Introdúrre, *see condúrre*, 129.

Intríidere, 66.

Invádere, 67.

Invalére, *p.p. only inválso, otherwise like valére*, 18.

Íre, *defect. : pres. íte; imp. íva, etc. ; pret. ísti, íste, íro; fut. irémo, iréte, iránno; imper. íte; imp. subj. ísse, íste, íssero; p.p. íto.*

Istruire, *see costruire*, 154.

Lécere, *see licere*, 70.

Lêdere, 68.

Lèggere, 69.

Licere, 70.

Lúcere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Lúdere, 71.

Mantenére, *see tenére*, 17.

Mêrgere, 72.

Méttere, 73.

Môlcere, 74.
 Môrdere, 75.
 Moríre, 161.
 Mûgnere, 140.
 Mângere, *see* mûgnere, 140.
 Muôvere, 76.
 Násdere, 77.
 Nascôndere, 78.
 Neglîgere, 79.
 Nuôcere, 130.
 Offêndere, 80.
 Offeríre, *see* offrîre, 151.
 Offrîre, 151.
 Opprímere, *see* esprímere, 57.
 Oríre, 169.
 Ostáre *is reg.*
 Ostêndere, 81.
 Parére, 20.
 Percípere, 82.
 Percuôtere, *see* scuôtere, 105.
 Pêrdere, 83.
 Permanére, *see* rimanére, 16.
 Persistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Persuadére, 22.
 Piacére, 12.
 Piágner, *see* piângere, 141.
 Piângere, 141.
 Pígnere, *see* pingere, 142.
 Píngere, 142.
 Piôvere, 84.
 Pôrgere, 85.
 Pôrre, 131.
 Pospôrre, *see* pôrre, 131.
 Possedére, *see* sedére, 9.
 Potére, 21.
 Precidére, *see* decídere, 44.
 Preclûdere, *see* chiûdere, 34.
 Predilîgere, 86.
 Prêmere *is reg.*
 Prêndere, 87.

Prestáre *is reg.*
 Presúmere, *see* consúmere, 39.
 Prevedére, *see* vedére, 10.
 Prodûrre, *see* condûrre, 129.
 Protêggere, 88.
 Provvedére, *fut. and cond. uncon-*
tracted, otherwise like vedére, 10.
 Prûdere, *reg. verb, has no p.p., and is*
used only in the third pers.
 Pûgnere, *see* pángere, 143.
 Pángere, 143.
 Raccôgliere, *see* côgliere, 134.
 Râdere, 89.
 Raggiúngere, *see* giúngere, 138.
 Recidére, *see* decidere, 44.
 Redímere, 90.
 Rêggere, 91.
 Rêndere, 92.
 Repêllere, *see* espêllere, 55.
 Reprímere, *see* esprímere, 57.
 Resistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Restáre *is reg.*
 Rídere, 93.
 Ridûrre, *see* condûrre, 129.
 Riflêttere, 94.
 Rifulgere, 95.
 Riliscere, 96.
 Rimanére, 16.
 Risôlvere (*dissolve*), *see* sôlvere, 107.
 Risôlvere (*determine*), *see* assôlvere, 31.
 Rispôndere, 97.
 Ristáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Risâmère, *see* consúmere, 39.
 Ródere, 98.
 Rómpere, 99.
 Salíre, 165.
 Sapére, 6.
 Scégliere, 135.
 Scéndere, 100.
 Scérre, *see* scégliere, 135.

Scíndere, 101.
 Sciôgliere, 136.
 Sciôlvere, 102.
 Sciôrre, *see* sciôgliere, 136.
 Scommétttere, *see* méttere, 73.
 Scopríre, *see* copríre, 150.
 Scôrgere, 103.
 Scrívere, 104.
 Scuôtere, 105.
 Sdrucíre, 159.
 Sdruscíre, *see* sdrucíre, 159.
 Sedére, 9.
 Sedárre, *see* condárre, 129.
 Seguire, 162.
 Sepellíre, *see* seppellíre, 157.
 Seppellíre, 157.
 Sofferíre, *see* soffríre, 152.
 Soffólcere, 106.
 Soffríre, 152.
 Solére, 14.
 Sôlvere, 107.
 Sopprímere, *see* esprímere, 57.
 Soprastáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Sôrgere, 108.
 Sospêndere, 109.
 Sostáre *is reg.*
 Sottostáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Sovrastáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Spândere, 110.
 Spârgere, 111.
 Sparíre, 163.
 Spêgnere, 144.
 Spêndere, 112.
 Spêngere, *see* spêgnere, 144.
 Spêrgere, 113.
 Spígnere, *see* spíngere, 145.
 Spíngere, 145.
 Spôrgere, 114.
 Stáre, 4.
 Strídere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Strígnere, *see* stríngere, 146.
 Stríngere, 146.
 Strúggere, 115.
 Subíre *is reg.: pres.* subisco.
 Succêdere, 116.
 Sâggere, 117.
 Sussistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Svêllere, *see* vêllere, 133.
 Tacére, 13.
 Têndere (*trans.*), 118. [p.p.
 Têndere (*intrans.*), *reg. verb, has no*
 Tenére, 17.
 Têrgere, 119.
 Tígnere, *see* tíngere, 147.
 Tíngere, 147.
 Tôgliere, 137.
 Tôrcere, 120.
 Tôrre, *see* tôgliere, 137.
 Tradárre, *see* condárre, 129.
 Tráere, *see* trárre, 132.
 Transígere, *see* esígere, 53.
 Trárre, 132.
 Uccídere, 121.
 Udíre, 167.
 Úgnere, *see* ángere, 148.
 Úngere, 148.
 Uscíre, 168.
 Valére, 18.
 Vedére, 10.
 Vêllere, 133.
 Veníre, 166.
 Vêrre, *see* vêllere, 133.
 Vêrtere, *reg. verb, is used only in the*
 pres. and imp.
 Vilipêndere, *see* sospêndere, 109.
 Víncere, 122.
 Vivere, 123.
 Volére, 19.
 Vôlgere, 124.
 Vôlvere, 125.

ITALIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A , to, at, in.	Appôsta , on purpose.
A' , ái, al, etc. = <i>a + art.</i>	Ária , air.
Abbellíto , beautified.	Arricchíto , enriched.
Accompagnáre , accompany.	Arriváre , arrive.
Accôrgersi , perceive.	Arriváto , having arrived.
Áqua , water.	Ásino , ass.
Ad , see A .	Assalíre , attack.
Affacciársi , place one's self (<i>at a window</i>).	Assênzio , wormwood.
Affrettáre , hasten.	Assolúto , absolute.
Agguantáre , seize.	Áttimo , flash.
Agostíno , Gus.	Avânti a , in front of.
Álbero , tree.	Avére , have.
Ále , wing.	Avvedérsi di , perceive.
Aléッta , little wing.	Azionáccia , from Azióne .
Alettína , little wing.	Azióne , action.
Alfrédo , Alfred.	Bábbo , father, papa.
Allontanáre , send off.	Badáre , keep.
Allóra , then.	Bagnáre , bathe.
Áltro , other.	Bambíno , child.
Amáro , bitter.	Bárbaro , barbarian.
Ánche , also, even.	Barbóne , water-spaniel.
Andár , see Andáre .	Baróne , baron.
Andáre , go, to go, going.	Bastóne , stick.
Andársene , go away.	Bel , see Bêllo .
Andáto , gone.	Bellíssimo , very beautiful.
Anêлlo , ring.	Bêllo , beautiful, fine, kind.
Animále , animal.	Ben , see Bêne .
Animalíno , little creature.	Bêne , well, nicely, much.
Antíco , old.	Bêne , good (<i>noun</i>).
Ápe , bee.	Bócca , mouth.
Appéna , hardly.	Bôve , ox.
	Brávo , worthy.

Brilláre, shine.	Città, city.
Brútto, ugly.	Cittadíno, citizen.
Bucáto, pricked.	Códa, tail.
Bugía, lie.	Cógli, col, etc. = con + art.
Búio, dark.	Côgliere, catch, pick.
Buôno, good.	Côllo, neck.
Buttáre, throw. <i>Buttdr grù</i> = swallow.	Cóme, as, like, how, when.
Cadére, fall.	Cominciáre, begin.
Calzóni, trousers.	Commétttere, commit.
Can, see Cáne.	Compágno, companion.
Cáne, dog,	Comúne, town. <i>Comúni</i> = com-
Capáce, capable.	mons.
Cápo, head. <i>Da cápo, daccápo</i> = once more.	Con, with.
Cappêllo, hat.	Confêtti, candy.
Carlomágno, Charlemagne.	Conóscere, know, find out.
Cárne, flesh.	Cónte, count.
Cásá, house, home.	Continovaménte, continually.
Cascáre, fall.	Contínuo, continual.
Cassétta, drawer.	Cónto, count.
Cassettóne, bureau.	Côrpo, body.
Castêllo, castle.	Corrêggersi, reform.
Cattívo, bad, naughty.	Côsa, thing. <i>Côsa pùbblica</i> = government.
Cêlia, trick.	Così, so, thus.
Cênto, a hundred.	Creatúra, creature.
Cercáre, search.	Crédere, believe.
Cêrto, certain, some.	Cuí, whom, whose.
Cespúglío, bush.	Curiosità, curiosity.
Che, who, which, that.	Curióso, curious, funny.
Che, what. <i>Che côsa</i> = what.	Da, by, from, as to. <i>Dálle pârti</i> = at the sides.
Che, that.	Daccápo, see Cápo.
Che, than.	Dái, dal, etc. = da + art.
Chi . . . chi, one . . . another.	Dáre, give, look.
Chiamáre, call.	De', dégli, déi, del, etc. = di + art.
Chícca, sweetmeat.	Desidêrio, desire.
Ci, there.	Détto, said, told.
Cínque, five.	Di, of, than, to, with.

Dicêrto, surely.	Fáre, make, let.
Di diêtro, from behind.	Farfália, butterfly.
Diéci, ten.	Fasciáre, bandage.
Diêtro, behind, after. <i>Di diêtro</i> = from behind. <i>Diêtro a</i> = after.	Fêrro, iron.
Dintórni, neighborhood.	Figliuôlo, child, son.
Dío, God.	Figurársi, imagine.
Díre, say, speak.	Finchè non, until.
Dirítto, right.	Finêstra, window.
Discórso, talk.	Finíre, finish.
Disobbediênte, disobedient.	Fíno a, up to.
Disperáto, desperate.	Fiôre, flower.
Distánza, distance.	Fioríto, flowery.
Distrúggere, destroy.	Firênze, Florence.
Disubbidiênte, disobedient.	Firmaménto, firmament.
Ditíno, from Díto.	Fôglia, leaf.
Díto, finger. <i>Dito grôsso</i> = thumb.	Fónte, fountain.
Diventáre, become.	Forestiêro, foreign.
Dôdici, twelve.	Fra, between, in, to.
Dolôre, pain.	Fréddo, cold.
Dôpo, after.	Frônte, forehead.
Dôve, where.	Frútto, fruit.
Dovére, ought, must.	Fuggíre, flee.
Dúe, two.	Fuôri, out.
Dúnque, therefore.	Fúria, haste.
Durânte, during.	Gámba, leg.
E, and.	Gámbo, stem.
Êcco, this is.	Gátto, cat.
Ed, and.	Genitóri, parents.
Enríco, Henry.	Già, already.
Éssa, it.	Giardíno, garden.
Ésse, them.	Gíligo, lily.
Êssere, be. <i>Êssere per</i> = be about to.	Giorgétto, Georgie.
Éssi, them.	Giôrno, day.
Éssso, it.	Girár, see Giráre.
Fállo, fault.	Giráre, go around.
Fanciúllo, child.	Giráto, gone around.
	Gíro, turn, circuit.
	Gíro gíro a, round and round.

Giù , down.	Là , there. <i>Di là</i> = there.
Giudízio , judgment, idea.	Laceráre , tear.
Gli , the.	Ládra , thief.
Gli , it.	Ládro , robber.
Gli , to him.	Lámpo , flash.
Glie , see Gli , Le .	Lancéッta , hand.
Glôbo , globe.	Lasciáre , leave, let, let go.
Golóso , glutton, greedy.	Lasciáto , let.
Governáto , governed.	Lavoráre , work.
Grânde , big.	Le , the.
Grandíssimo , very big.	Le , to her, to it.
Grído , shout.	Le , them.
Grôsso , big.	Leóne , lion.
Guardársi , refrain.	Lêsto , quick.
I , the.	Leváre , take away. <i>Levárst</i> (<i>with direct object</i>) = get rid of.
Il , the.	Leváto , up.
Illumináto , illumined.	Li , them.
Il quále , who.	Lì , there.
Imperatôre , emperor.	Líbero , free.
Impêro , empire.	Lo , the.
In , in.	Lo , him, it.
Infâtti , in fact.	Longobárdo , Longobard.
Infinitaménte , infinitely.	Lontáno , distant.
Infíno , even.	Lóro , them, their.
Infocáto , blazing.	Lúce , light.
Ingordígia , gluttony.	Lucêrtola , lizard.
Insegnáre , teach.	Lúi , him, he.
Insêtto , insect.	Lúme , light.
Insiême , together.	Luminóso , luminous.
Insómma , in short.	Lúna , moon.
Intendiménto , intelligence.	Ma , but.
Intórno , around (<i>adv.</i>).	Mádre , mother.
Intórno a , around (<i>prep.</i>).	Maestóso , majestic.
Invasióne , invasion.	Maêstra , school-mistress.
Ispiráre , inspire.	Maêstro , school-master.
Li , see La , Le , Lo .	Mággio , May.
La , the.	Maggióre , larger.
La , it, her.	

Mái, ever. <i>Non mái</i> = never.	Nascósto, hidden.
Malánno, harm. <i>Far malánni</i> = mischief-making.	Násø, nose.
Maláta, ill.	Nátø, born.
Maldicênte, gossip.	Ne, of it, for it.
Mále, badly, ill.	Nè, nor.
Mále, wicked.	Néi, nel, etc. = in + art.
Mámma, mother, mamma.	Nemméno, even.
Mandáre, send.	Nessúno, nobody.
Mangiáre, eat.	Niccolíno, Nicholas, Nick.
Maniéra, manner.	Nído, nest.
Máno, hand.	No, no. <i>Di no</i> = no.
Mattína, morning.	Nôbile, noble.
Méno, less.	Nobiltà, nobility.
Ménto, chin.	Nói, we, us.
Méntre, while.	Nôia, trouble.
Meraviglióso, wonderful.	Non, not. <i>Non . . . che</i> = only.
Metà, half.	Nôstro, our.
Métttere, put. <i>Mittersi</i> = begin, put on.	Nôtte, night.
Mêzzo, half.	Nôve, nine.
Mêzzo, middle. <i>In mèzzo a</i> = in the middle of.	Núlla, nothing.
Mício, puss, cat.	Número, number.
Milióne, million.	O, or.
Minacciáre, threaten.	O, oh.
Minóre, smaller.	Ôcchio, eye.
Minúto, minute.	Occhióne, from Ôcchio.
Mío, my.	Odóre, odor.
Môdo, way.	Ógni, every.
Molestáre, annoy.	Ognúno, everybody.
Mólti, many.	Óltre, beyond, over.
Mólto, much.	Óra, now.
Môrdere, bite.	Óra, hour.
Mósca, fly.	Oramái, at last.
Móstra, face.	Orígine, origin.
Múro, wall.	Ôro, gold.
Mutáre, change.	Orolôgio, watch.
	Ôtto, eight.
	Padroncíno, little master.
	Palázzo, palace.

Palla,

Paniêre, basket.	Prêsso, near.
Panieríno, from Paniêre.	Prêsto, early.
Pânni, clothes.	Pretêndere, expect.
Parécchio, some.	Prevalére, prevail.
Parére, seem.	Prímo, first.
Párte, part, side. <i>Dálle párti</i> = at the sides. <i>A quësta párté</i> = to this time.	Prônto, quick.
Participáre, participate.	Púbblico, public.
Pásso, step.	Puníre, punish.
Pátto, condition. <i>A pátto che</i> = on condition that.	Púnito, point.
Pel = per il.	Quadrúpede, quadruped.
Pensáre, think.	Quálche, some.
Per, for, in order to, on account of, through, by.	Qualchedúno, somebody.
Perchè, why, because.	Qualcôsa, anything.
Pêrdere, lose.	Qualcúno, somebody.
Perdonáre, pardon.	Quále, see Il quale.
Permesso, permission.	Quândo, when.
Però, therefore, however.	Quânto, as much.
Pésce, fish.	Quattórdici, fourteen.
Pêtto, chest.	Quâttró, four.
Piánta, plant.	Que', quéi, pl. of Quéllo.
Picchiáre, strike.	Quégli, pl. of Quéllo.
Piccíno, tiny, small.	Quel, see Quéllo.
Píccolo, little, small.	Quéllo, that, that one.
Piêde, foot.	Quésto, this, this one.
Piêno, full.	Qui, here. <i>Di qui</i> = here.
Pigliáre, take.	Quíndi, therefore.
Pínna, fin.	Raccontáre, relate.
Più, more, most.	Raggiúngere, overtake.
Po', little.	Ragióne, reason.
Pôi, then, too.	Rasênte, close.
Portáre. take, bring.	Refezióne, lunch.
Potére, can, be able.	Rêggere, stand, endure.
Pôvero, poor.	Respiráre, breathe.
Prêndere, take.	Rêttile, reptile.
	Riccárdo, Richard.
	Ricominciáre, begin again.
	Ricordársi, remember.
	Ricreazióne, recess.

Rídere, laugh.	Servitóre, servant.
Ríga, line, <i>Di prima ríga</i> = first-class.	Sessánta, sixty.
Righettína, little mark.	Sétte, seven.
Rimandáre, send back.	SfacciatágGINE, impudence.
Rimanére, remain.	Si, himself, herself, itself.
Rimediáre a, atone for.	Sì, yes, so.
Rimproveráre, reprove.	Signóra, lady.
Ripêtere, repeat.	Signóre, gentleman.
Ripôso, rest.	Signoría, rule.
Rispóndere, reply.	Símile, like.
Risputáre, spit again.	Smisuráto, boundless.
Rómpere, break.	Soáve, sweet.
Rôsa, rose.	Solaménte, only.
Rotóndo, round.	Sóle, sun.
Rubáre, steal.	Sollécito, early, brisk.
Sanguinóso, bloody.	Sólo, alone.
Sapére, know, hear.	Sommáto, added.
Saporáccio, from Sapóre.	Sópra, on, above. <i>Di sópra</i> = up, above.
Sapóre, taste.	Sorêlla, sister.
Sásso, stone.	Sorellína, from Sorêlla.
Scappáre, run away.	Sôrte, lucky.
Scêna, scene.	Sospettáre, suspect.
Scénder, see Scéndere.	Sospêtto, suspicion.
Scéndere, descend.	Sostégno, support.
Scuôla, school.	Sótto, under. <i>Di sótto</i> = down, underneath.
Se, if, whether.	Sparíre, disappear.
Se, see Si.	Spícchio, slice.
Sè, itself, himself, herself.	Spína, thorn.
Secóndo che, according as.	Sputáre, spit.
Segnáto, marked.	Stánza, room.
Seguíre, turn out.	Stáre, stay, stand.
Séi, six.	Stélla, star.
Sêmpre, always.	StéssO, himself.
Senése, Sienese.	StéssO, same.
Sentíre, taste, hear.	StéssO, even.
Sénza, without.	Stracciáre, tear.
Sêrpe, snake.	

Stréttō , close, tight.	Úna , a, one.
Strilláre , scream.	Úndici , eleven.
Su , on, up.	Úno , a, one.
Su', sul, etc. = su + art.	Uôvo , egg.
Súbito , at once.	Urláre , yell.
Súo , its, his, her.	Úscio , door.
Tánto , so much, so, much.	Vassoiño , tray.
Tánto . . . quánto , both . . . and.	Vedére , see.
Te , thee, you.	Ventiquáttro , twenty-four.
Têmpo , time.	Veritâ , truth.
Tenúto , held.	Véro , true.
Têrra , earth, ground, land.	Vescovo , bishop.
Territôrio , territory.	Vêspa , wasp.
Ti , thee, you.	Vestíre , dress.
Tiráre , throw, draw. <i>Tirár fuôri</i> , take out.	Vía , off, away, so forth. <i>Some-</i> <i>times used instead of a verb of</i> <i>motion.</i>
Tócco , one o'clock.	Viággio , way, journey.
Tornáre , return, returning.	Vicíno , near.
Tórno tórno a , round and round.	Viôla , violet.
Toscáno , Tuscan.	Viôttola , path.
Tra , among, to.	Víso , face.
Tranquillaménte , tranquilly.	Víspo , lively.
Trátto : a un trátto = all at once.	Viziáccio , from Vízio .
Traversáre , cross.	Vízio , vice.
Tre , three.	Vóce , voice.
Trédici , thirteen.	Vôglia , desire.
Trónco , trunk.	Volére , wish.
Trováre , find.	Volontariaménte , voluntarily.
Tu , thou, you.	Vôlta , time.
Túo , thy, your.	Voltár , see Voltáre .
Tútto , all. <i>Per tutto</i> = every- where. <i>Tutti e dûe</i> = both ; <i>tutti</i> <i>e tre</i> = all three ; etc.	Voltáre , turn.
Uccellíno , from Uccêllo .	Zámpa , paw, foot.
Uccêllo , bird.	Zampína , little paw.
Un , a, one.	Zanzára , mosquito.
	Zimbêllo , laughing-stock.

ENGLISH-ITALIAN VOCABULARY.

A , un, úno, úna.	Bird , uccello.
Africa , África.	Black , nero.
After , dópo.	Blood , sangue, <i>m.</i>
Ago , fa.	Boil , bollire.
Aim , mirare.	Born , nato. <i>Pl.</i> : náti, <i>m.</i> ; náte, <i>f.</i>
Air , ária.	Boy , ragazzo.
All , tutto.	Branch , rámbo.
Alone , sólo.	Bread , páne, <i>m.</i>
Although , sebbene.	Brother , fratello, <i>m.</i>
Always , sempre.	Bubble , vescichetta.
Amaze , meravigliare.	But , ma.
America , América.	By , da. <i>By chance</i> = per caso.
An , see A .	Call , chiamare.
Ancient , antico.	Capital , capitale, <i>f.</i>
And , e.	Car , vagóne, <i>m.</i>
Another , un altro.	Care , cura.
April , aprile, <i>m.</i>	Carriage , carrózza.
Around , intórno.	Carry , portare.
As , cóme.	Case , caso.
As . . . as , quanto, tanto . . . cóme.	Ceiling , pálco.
Asia , Ásia.	Chance , caso. <i>By chance</i> = per caso.
At , a.	Charged , cárico.
Attach , attaccáre.	Charity , carità, <i>f.</i>
August , agosto.	Charles , Cárlo.
Be , éssere, <i>irreg.</i> (53, <i>a</i>).	Choose , scégliere, <i>irreg.</i>
Beam , tráve, <i>f.</i> or <i>m.</i>	Christopher , Cristôforo.
Beast , béstia.	Circle , tondo.
Beautiful , bêllo.	City , città, <i>f.</i>
Because , perchè.	Cloud , núvola.
Begin , cominciare.	Club , bastóne, <i>m.</i>
Believe , crédere.	Coat , ábito.
Big , grôsso.	

Collect , raccôgliere, <i>irreg.</i>	Emmanuel , Emanûèle.
Columbus , Colómbo.	Emperor , imperatôre, <i>m.</i>
Come back , tornâre.	Empty , vuôto.
Companion , compágno.	End , terminâre.
Confined , tenúto.	Enemy , nemíco.
Construct , costruîre, <i>irreg.</i>	Escape , scappáre.
Continue , seguitâre.	Europe , Eurôpa.
Contrary , contrário.	Even , ánche.
Cool , raffreddársi.	Ever , mái.
Corner , cánto.	Every , ógni.
Country , paése, <i>m.</i>	Everything , tútto.
Cover , copríre, <i>irreg.</i>	Everywhere , per tútto.
Creature , animále, <i>m.</i>	Eye , <i>noun</i> , ôcchio.
Crumb , bríciola.	Eye , <i>vb.</i> , occhiáre.
Crush , schiacciáre.	Fall , cadúta.
Dark , búio.	Family , famíglia, <i>f.</i>
Day , giórno.	Far , lontâno, <i>adv. and adj.</i>
December , dicêmbre, <i>m.</i>	Father , pádre, <i>m.</i> , bábbo.
Dense , dênsa.	February , febbráio.
Department , dipartiménto.	Fief , fêudo.
Discover , scopríre, <i>irreg.</i>	Fifth , quínto.
Distance , distánza.	Find , trovâre.
Divide , divídere, <i>irreg.</i>	Finger , dító. <i>Pl.</i> dítâ, <i>f.</i>
Do , fâre, <i>irreg.</i>	Fire , fuôco.
Dominion , domínio.	First , primo. <i>Adv.</i> , prima.
Door , úscio.	Five , cíngue.
Down , giù.	Flat , piátto.
Dream , sognâre.	Flee , fuggíre.
Drop , gócciola. <i>Drop by drop</i> = a gócciola a gócciola.	Flower , fiôre, <i>m.</i>
Duke , dúca, <i>m.</i>	Fly , voláre.
Dungeon , cárcere, <i>f.</i>	Food , mangiáre, <i>m.</i>
Dust , pólvere, <i>f.</i>	For , per. <i>For yourself (conjunctive)</i> = vi, si.
Earn , guadagnâre.	Form , formâre.
Earth , têrra.	Fort , fortézza.
Eight hundred , ottocênto.	Forth , fuôri.
Eighty , ottánta.	Forty , quarânta.
Either ... or , o . . . o.	Four , quâttro.

Four hundred , quattrocento.	I, ío.
France , Fráncia, <i>f.</i>	If, se.
Friday , venerdì, <i>m.</i>	Imagine, immaginare.
Friend , amico, <i>m.</i> , 23 , <i>c.</i> , (2).	In, in.
From , da.	Indeed, davvero.
Fruit , frútto.	Inhabit, abitare.
Furniture , mobília.	Inside, didentro.
Genoa , Génova.	Instance, esempio.
Give , dáre, <i>irreg.</i>	Intense, vivo.
Go , andáre, <i>irreg.</i>	Intention, intenzione, <i>f.</i>
Good , buôno.	Into, in.
Grain , gráno.	It, lo, la, égli, gli.
Great , grández.	Italian, italián.
Ground , térra.	Italy, Itália, <i>f.</i>
Grove , boschétto.	Its, súo, súa.
Grow up , venir su, <i>irreg.</i>	Itself, si.
Gun , schioppo, fucile, <i>m.</i>	Jailer, carcerière, <i>m.</i>
Hand , máno, <i>f.</i>	January, gennáio.
Happen , accadére, <i>irreg.</i>	July, luglio.
Hardly , appéna.	June, giúgno.
Hasten , affrettársi.	King, re, <i>m.</i>
Hate , odiáre.	Know, sapére, <i>irreg.</i> , conoscere (=be acquainted with), <i>irreg.</i>
Have , avére, <i>irreg.</i> (53, <i>b</i>).	Land, paése, <i>m.</i> , térra.
He , égli, lúi.	Large, grández.
Heat , cálido.	Last, último (<i>precedes noun</i>). Last year = l' ánno scórso.
Her , la, le, léi.	Latter, quésto. The latter = qué sti, <i>m. sing.</i>
Herb , êrba.	Leaf, fôglia.
Here , qua.	Leap-year, bisestile, <i>m.</i>
High , áltó.	Learn, imparare.
Him , lo, gli, lúi. <i>To him</i> = gli, a lúi.	Left, sinistra.
 Himself , si.	Lid, têsto.
His , súo.	Lift, solleváre.
History , stôria.	Light, lúce, <i>f.</i>
Holiday , fêsta.	Like, cóme.
Honest , onêsto.	Little (= small), píccolo, piccínio.
However , tuttavía.	
Hunter , cacciatóre, <i>m.</i>	

Little (= <i>a small quantity</i>), pôco.	Not, non.
<i>Little by little</i> = a pôco a pôco.	November , novêmbre.
Live , vívere, <i>irreg.</i>	Now, óra.
Loaded , cárico.	Object , oggêtto.
Lorraine : <i>of Lorraine</i> = lorenése.	Observe , osserváre.
Loud , fôrte.	Oceanica , Oceânia.
Low , bássso.	October , ottóbre.
Lower , abbassáre.	Of, di. <i>Of them</i> = ne.
Man , uômo, <i>pl.</i> uômini.	On , sópra, su (<i>before vow.</i> , sur).
Many , mólti, <i>m.</i> , mólte, <i>f.</i>	One , úno.
March , márzo.	One's self , si.
Mask , máschera.	Only , sólo (<i>adj.</i>), non . . . che (<i>adv.</i>).
May , mággio.	Opposite , oppôsto.
Me , mi, me.	Or, o.
Melon , cocómero.	Other , áltro.
Merchant , mercânte, <i>m.</i>	Ought , dovére, <i>irreg.</i>
Middle , mêzzo.	Out , fuôri.
Mignonette , amoríno.	Outside , difuôri, <i>m.</i>
Mine , mío.	Over there , laggiù.
Moisture , umidità, <i>f.</i>	Pace , pásso.
Monday , lunedì, <i>m.</i>	Parents , genitóri, <i>m. pl.</i>
Month , mése, <i>m.</i>	Paris , Parígi.
Moon , lúna.	Parrot , pappagállo.
More , più.	Part , párté, <i>f.</i>
Mortify , mortificáre.	Peasant , contadíno.
Most , il più.	Perfectly , prôprio.
Mr. , signór.	Perhaps , fórse.
My , mío.	Persuade , persuadére, <i>irreg.</i>
Name , nóme, <i>m.</i>	Philip , Filíppo.
Napoleon , Napoleón.	Place , luôgo.
Near , vicíno a.	Placed , pósto.
Need , bisórgno.	Plainly , schiettaménte.
Never , non . . . mái.	Plant , piánta.
Nice , gentile.	Point , pûnto.
Ninety , novánta.	Poor , pôvero.
No , no.	Pot , péntola.
Nobody nessúno.	Present , presentáre.
Nor , nè.	

Prevent , impedire.	Seven , sétte.
Principle , princípio.	Shake , scuôtere, <i>irreg.</i>
Prison , prigióne, <i>f.</i>	Ship , náve, <i>f.</i>
Prisoner , prigioniero.	Shoot , bárba.
Profession , professióne, <i>f.</i>	Short , córto.
Purpose , úso.	Show off , far vedére, <i>irreg.</i>
Quantity , quantità, <i>f.</i>	Side , párté, <i>f.</i>
Question , dománda.	Silence , silêncio.
Rain , piôggia.	Sinister , sinístro.
Raise , leváre.	Sir , signóre, <i>m.</i>
Rare , ráro.	Sixty , sessánta.
Recognized , conosciúto.	Sky , ciêlo.
Relate , raccontáre.	Small , píccolo, piccino.
Remain , rimanére, <i>irreg.</i> , restáre.	Smoke , fúmo.
Repeat , ripêtere.	So , così.
Reply , rispondere, <i>irreg.</i>	So as to , per.
Resolve , risciôgliere, <i>irreg.</i>	Some , quálche.
Rest , posáre.	Somebody else , qualchedun' áltro.
Right , dêstra.	Sometimes , qualhevôlta.
Rise , salíre, <i>irreg.</i>	So much , tánto.
Room , stánza.	Son , figlio.
Root , radíce, <i>f.</i>	Sort , sôrta.
Round , rotóndo.	Spaniard , spagnuôlo.
Rule , signoría.	Speak , parláre.
Sacrifice , sacrificio.	Spider , rágno, ragnolo.
Sail , navigáre.	Sprouted , germogliáto.
Sailor , marináro.	Stalk , fûsto.
Same , stésso (<i>precedes noun</i>).	Star , stélla.
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Saturday , sábato.	Straight , dirítto.
Say , díre, <i>irreg.</i>	Study , <i>noun</i> , stúdio.
Sea , máre, <i>m.</i>	Study , <i>vb.</i> , studiáre.
Second , secóndo.	Sun , sóle, <i>m.</i>
See , vedére, <i>irreg.</i>	Sunday , doménica.
Seed , séme, <i>m.</i>	Support , mantenére, <i>irreg.</i>
Sent , mandáto.	Surprised , sorpréso.
September , settêmbre, <i>m.</i>	Surround , circondáre.
Service , servízio.	

Table , távola.	Tuscan , toscáno.
Take , prêndere, <i>irreg.</i>	Twelve , dódici.
Tear , raschiáre.	Twenty-eight , ventôtto.
Than , che, di.	Twenty-nine , ventinôve.
Thanks , grázie, <i>f. pl.</i>	Twig , ramoscêllo.
That , <i>conj.</i> , che.	Two , dúe.
That , <i>rel. pron.</i> , che.	Under , sótto.
That , <i>demons. pron.</i> , quéllo.	Unfortunate , infelíce.
The , il, lo, la, i, gli, le.	Unhappy , sventuráto.
Them , li, le, lóro. <i>Of them = ne.</i>	Union , unióne, <i>f.</i>
Then , pôi.	Unite , raccôgliere, <i>irreg.</i>
There , là, lì.	Until , <i>prep.</i> , fino a.
Therefore , però.	Until , <i>conj.</i> , finchè . . . non.
They , éssi, ésse, lóro.	Us , nós, ci (<i>conjunctive</i>).
Thick , grôssو.	Usual , usáto.
Thing , côsa.	Vapor , vapóre, <i>m.</i>
Think , pensáre.	Vegetable , vegetábile, <i>m.</i>
Third , têrzo.	Very , móltô, tánto.
Thirtieth , trentêsimo.	Victor , Vittôrio.
Thirty , trénta.	Villa , vília.
Thirty-first , trentêsimo primo.	Village , villággio.
Thirty-one , trentúno, trentún.	Water , ácqua.
This , quéstó.	Way (= <i>manner</i>), maniéra.
Thousand , mílle.	We , nós.
Three , tre.	Web , téla.
Three hundred , trecênto.	Wednesday , mercoledì, <i>m.</i>
Thursday , giovedì, <i>m.</i>	Week , settimána.
Thus , così.	What , <i>interrog. and exclam.</i> che.
Time , (<i>Ex. 2</i>) vôlta; (<i>Ex. 18 and 20</i>) têmpo.	What , <i>rel.</i> , quéllo che.
To , a. <i>To him = gli.</i>	When , quândo.
Together , insiême.	Where , dóve.
Too (= <i>also</i>), ánche.	Which , che.
Too (= <i>excessively</i>), trôppo.	While , méntre.
Tree , álbero.	Who , <i>rel.</i> , che.
Trunk , trónco.	Whom , <i>rel.</i> , cui.
Tuesday , martedì, <i>m.</i>	Willingly , volentiêrl.
Turn , giráre.	Wind , vênto.

Window , finêstra.	Year , árno.
With , con.	Yes , già.
Without , sénza.	You , vói, vi, Léi, la, le. <i>To you</i> = vi, le.
Wood , bôsco.	Your , vôstro, Súo.
Word , parôla.	Yourself , vi, si. <i>For yourself</i> = vi, si.
Working-day , giórno di lavouro.	
World , móndo.	

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

[The numbers prefixed to the following notes refer to the paragraphs of the first chapter in this book.]

1. The Tuscan names of the letters are : *a, bi, ci, di, é, êffe, gi, ácca, i, jé or i lungo, êlle, êmme, ênne, ô, pi, cu, êrre, êsse, ti, u, vu or vi, zêta* (with *z* pronounced *dz*). They do not change in the plural. Their gender is not fixed ; in general those ending in *a* or *e* are considered as feminine, the others as masculine. *K, x, y* are *cáppa, iccase, ipsilon*, all masculine.

2. a. The sounds *á, ê, ô*, followed by a single consonant, are somewhat longer than the other vowels : for instance, in *dáto, féro, óvo* the accented *a, e, o* are longer than in *dátttero, véro, óve*. Final accented vowels sound particularly short : as in *amò, beltà, caffè*.

b. In forming *i* the mouth should be made as broad as possible from side to side. For *u* and *ó* the lips should be puckered. For *a* and *ê* the mouth should be opened very wide.

3. a. If an adverb in *-ménte* is formed from an adjective containing *é* or *ô*, this vowel has, in the adverb, a secondary accent, and retains its open sound : as (*brève*) *brèveménte*, “briefly”; (*nôbile*) *nôbilménte*, “nobly.” Furthermore, *ê* and *ô* retain their quality in seeming compounds that consist, in reality, of two or more separate words : as *tostochè = tôstoché = tôsto che*, “as soon as.”

b. Preterites and past participles in *-esi, -eso, -osi, -oso* have a close *e* or *o* ; except *chiési* (also *chiési*), *esplôsi*, *esplôso*, *lési* (not used), *lêso*.

γ. In the suffixes *-ecchio* (-*a*), *-esco* (-*a*), *-ese*, *-essa*, *-etto* (-*a*), *-ezzo* (-*a*), *-mente*, and *-miento* the *e* is always close; while in the diminutive suffix *-elio* (-*a*), and in the endings *-ente*, *-enza*, *-erio* (or *-ero*), and *-esimo* (-*a*) it is open: as *inglēse*, “English”; *probabilmēnte*, “probably”; *prudēnte*, “prudent”; *ventēsimō*, “twentieth.”

δ. In the endings *-oio*, *-one*, *-ore*, and in the suffix *-oso* (-*a*) the *o* is close; while in the ending *-orio*, and in *-occio* (-*a*), *-otto* (-*a*), and *-ozzo* (-*a*), used as suffixes to nouns or adjectives, it is open: as *vassōio*, “tray”; *amōre*, “love”; *romitōrio*, “hermitage”; *casōtta*, “good-sized house.”

ε. In the following cases accented *e* or *o* may have either the close or the open sound: in *Giorgio*, *maestra*, *maestro*, *nego* (from *negare*), *neve*, *organo*, *scendere*, *senza*, *siete* and *sono* (from *essere*), *spiegnerē*, *Stefano*, *vendere*; and in the conditional endings *-esti*, *-emmo*, *-este*. The present subjunctive forms *dieno*, *sieno*, *stieno* are pronounced also *diēno*, *siēno*, *stiēno*.

ζ. In poetry we often find *ê* for *iē*, *ô* for *uô*: as *ven = viēne*, “he comes”; *cor = cuôbre*, “heart.”

4. C. a. Between two vowels, of which the second is *e* or *i*, single *c* and single *g* are, in ordinary Tuscan speech, pronounced respectively like *sh* in “ship” and *si* in “vision”: as *páce*, “peace”; *stagióne*, “season.”

β. Between two vowels, of which the second is *a*, *o*, or *u*, a single *c* is, in popular Tuscan speech, sounded nearly like English *h*: as *poco* (*pôho*), “little”; *di questa cosa* (*di hwéstâ hôsa*), “of this thing.” This pronunciation is regarded as vulgar.

γ. Some writers use *j*, except after a consonant, for the *i* that is pronounced *y*: as *jeri* for *iēri*, “yesterday”; *pajo* for *páio*, “pair.” It is sometimes used also for final *i* in the plural of words in unaccented *-io*: as *specchj* (also *specchi* and occasionally *specchii*) for *spēcchi*, “mirrors,” plural of *spēcchio*.

ζ. Aside from verbs in *-izzáre*, *z* and *zz* have the value *dz* in the following words and their derivatives:—

arzillo	frízzo	magazzíno	románzo	zélo
azzúrro	garzóne	mánzo	ronzío	zenít
barzelléttta	gazzélla	mêzzo	rózzo	zéro
bízza	gazzétta	orizzónte	zaffíro	zéta
brézza	gónzo	ôrzo	zaffróne	zínco
brónzo	Lázzaro	pênzolo	zanzára	zodíaco
donzélla	lazzeréttto	pránzo	zêbra	zôlla
dózzina	lázzo	ribrézzo	zêffiro	zôna

also in all derivatives of the Greek *zoos*, and in many uncommon words.

5. In pronouncing *gli* and *gn* the point of the tongue should remain behind the lower teeth: as *figlio*, "son"; *ógni*, "every."

6. If one of the words mentioned below, or any oxytone ending in a vowel, is closely followed by a word beginning with a consonant, this consonant is, in Tuscany, generally pronounced double. The words are: *—

a	di, day	giù	o §	sópra
che	di', say	ha	più	sta †
chi	e	ho	qua	sto
ciò	è	ínfra	quálche	su
cóme	fa †	íntra	qui	te ‡
cóntra	fè, faith	là	re	tra
da	fe' = féce	li	sa	tre
dà, gives	fo	ma	se, if	tu
da', give	fra	me ‡	sè	va †
do	fu	mo' = môdo	sì	vo = vâdo
dóve	già	nè	so	vo' = vôglia

Ex.: *verrà da me domani* (*verráddamméddománi*), "he will come to my house to-morrow." In such cases *c* is, of course, never pronounced like *h* (see 4, C, β).

* The materials for this list were taken from D' Ovidio's article in Gröber's *Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*, p. 496.

† Both the imperative sing. and the pres. ind. third sing.

‡ The disjunctive form.

§ Both the conjunction "or" and the interrogative particle.

INFLECTIONS OF THE VOICE.

i. Italian speech is at once smoother and less monotonous than American: it is less interrupted by breathings, and it has far greater variations of pitch. In order to speak or read Italian well, an American must learn to breathe in speaking as he does in singing; he must inhale deeply at the beginning of the clause, and not stop again until he reaches the end of it. The following directions may be of use; they are based on the Tuscan pronunciation, and particularly on that of Siena.

2. a. The simplest inflection in a declarative sentence is as follows: at the beginning the voice is pitched low; it rises in the middle (in earnest conversation often to a falsetto), and falls again at the end. The most emphatic word generally receives the highest tone; if there are no words after it to complete the cadence, the first words of the phrase are often repeated at the end: as *me lo dicono tutti me lo dicono* ("they all tell me so"), where the *u* of *tutti* is an octave higher than the beginning and the close of the sentence.

β. When there is a pause on some not particularly emphatic word before the main verb, that word has a slight circumflex accent, the voice rising about one semitone and falling about three: as *fuòri di città ^ c' è una bellissima villa * ("outside the city there's a beautiful villa"), where *bellissima* has the high pitch, and the *a* of *città* has the circumflex. This accent is generally heard whenever modifying clauses or phrases precede the main clause.

γ. Almost all declarative sentences are made up chiefly of these two inflections, the long rise and fall and the short circumflex. Americans must avoid breaking up their sentences by meaningless falling tones. The fall occurs in Italian, as in English, on a very emphatic word, and at the end of a sentence. It is used, also, with a verb of saying or thinking, followed by a direct quotation;

and with any word or phrase used as a vocative, except in loud calling (see 4, β) : as *all'ora chiáma Alfrédo e gli dice* \ : *Bambino* \ , *dimmi la verità* \ (*Grammar*, Exercise 17), where the syllables *fre*, *bam*, and *dim* have the highest pitch.

3. a. Questions to which the answer may be "yes" or "no" have either one of two circumflex accents : in the first the voice rises about five semitones and falls one ; in the second, which is sometimes used in reading and in polite phrases, the voice rises and falls about an octave. Ex. : *l' hái visto* ("have you seen him?"), where the pitches of *l'* *hái*, *vi*, and *sto* may be represented by the notes *do*, *fa*, *mi*; *ha bén dormito* ("did you sleep well?"), where *mi* is an octave higher than *dor* and *to*. The former accent may be heard in the Irish pronunciation of English.

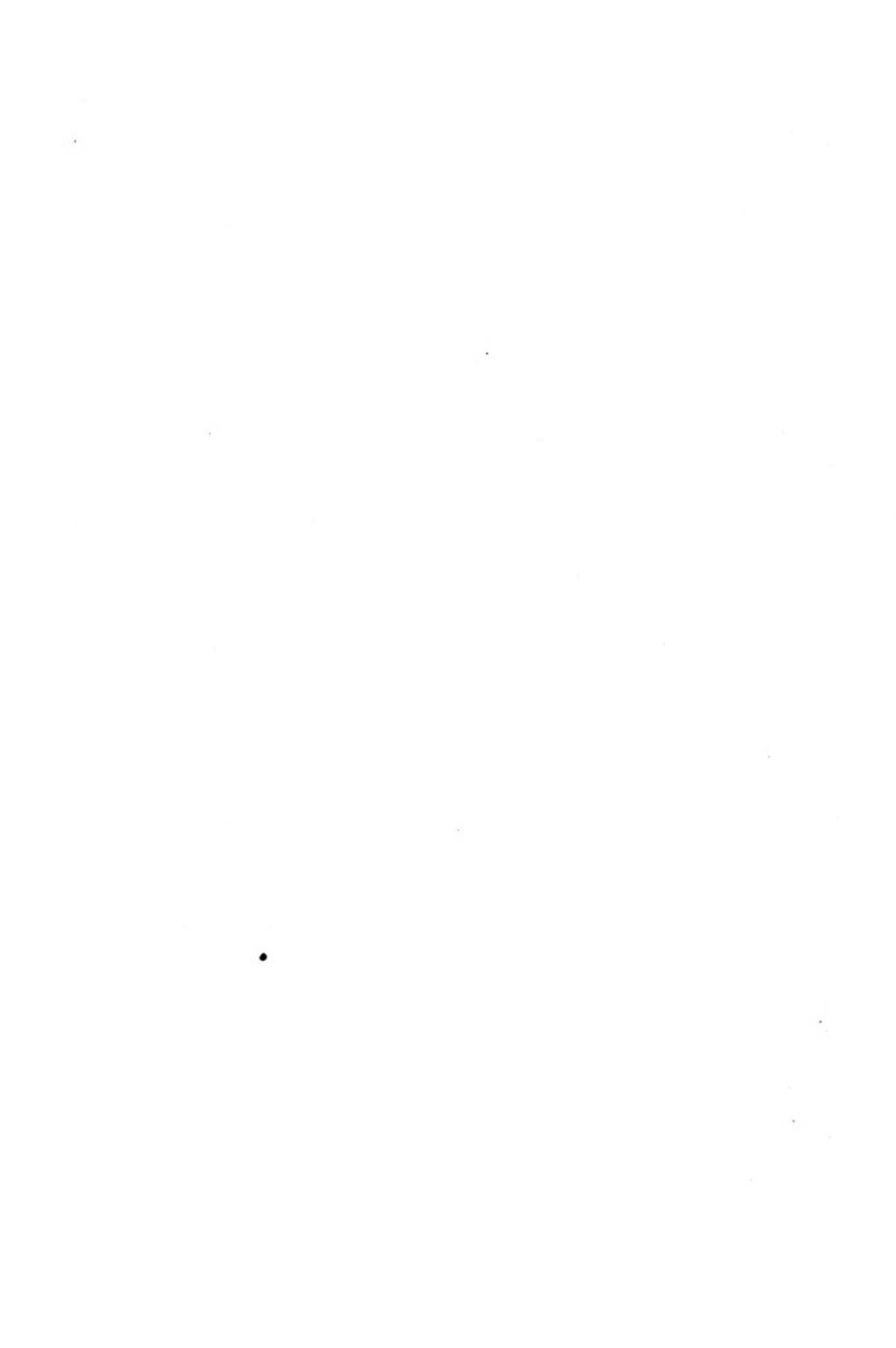
β. These inflections are nearly always confined to the last few syllables of the sentence. In some questions, however, they appear twice, generally occurring first on the verb ; and occasionally the circumflex on the verb is the only one.

γ. Questions that cannot be answered by "yes" or "no" usually begin high, the pitch depending on the emphasis. The voice then falls, but generally rises again at the last syllable, going up about three semitones : as *o cóme* \ *hái fatto* / ("how did you do it?"). This accent is common among the Irish, and may be heard in England. The final rise is, however, often omitted, especially in very short sentences and in polite phrases : as *cóme sta* \ ("how do you do?").

4. a. Exclamations of surprise begin very high, and sink rapidly : as *sénti* \ ("no!")* ; *un affár di niénte* \ ("you don't say so!")*, where *un* has the main stress ; *per mio bácco* ("I want to know!")*, with the accent on *per*.

β. In calling to persons at a distance, the Tuscans sing rather than speak ; the usual tune is *do*, *la*, *sol*, the accented syllable being highest : as *Agostina* ("Augustine!"); *partênsa* ("all aboard!").

* Popular New England equivalents.



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